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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 10, 1917

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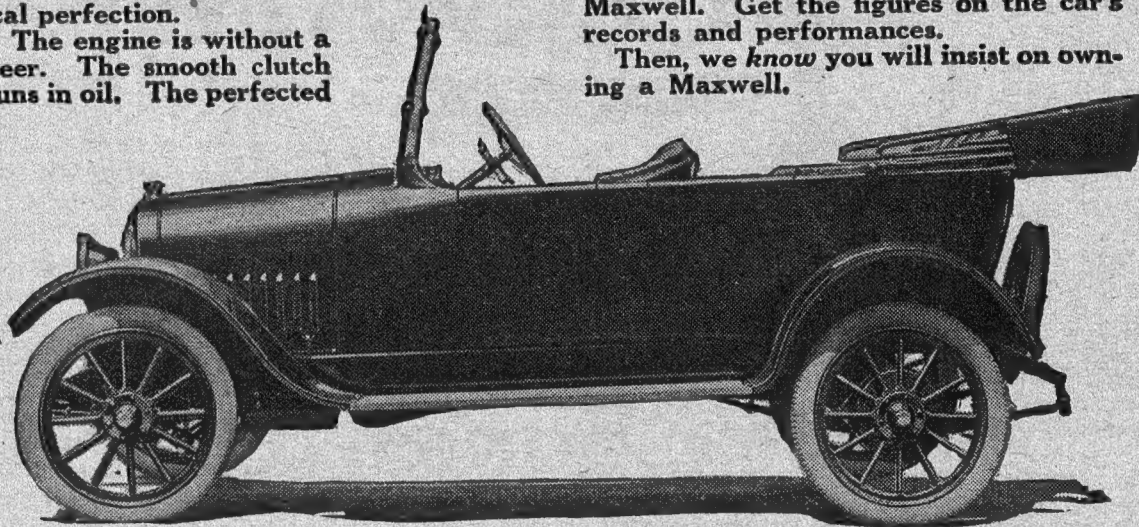
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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His wonderful phonograph is not the talking machine that all have learned to know, and many to dislike. It is a musical instrument which brings you music which is living and breathing, that is free from that artificial and mechanical quality through which everyone recognizes the talking machine.

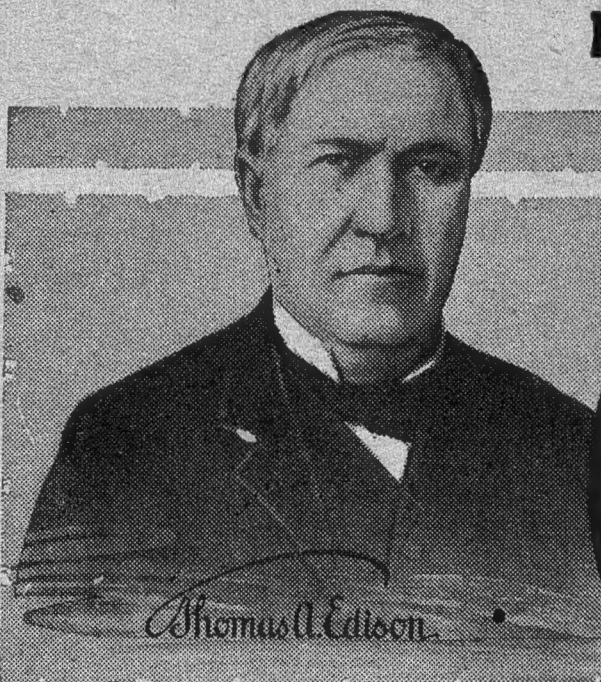
Yes, the genius of the master inventor has given us all true music. And what is more, he has made every home, which owns one of his wonderful musical instruments, a much happier home. He has given it something that will bring sunshine to all who dwell within its walls. He has made every life within this home fuller and more complete.

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—The Editor.

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 10, 1917

POLITICIANS AND PROFITEERS

The party politicians of Canada received some rough handling at the hands of Rev. Dr. Worrell, Archbishop of Nova Scotia, at the annual meeting of the Anglican Synod at Montreal last week. His remarks as reported in the press were as follows:—

"It is grotesquely absurd, in the face of the realities of the terrible war in which we are engaged, and from which we cannot withdraw until we have won a victory for the cause of right and justice and freedom, to assert that a Conservative or Liberal as such is the better qualified to carry on that war, in the midst of a war which demands prompt and fearless action. The country is handicapped by the indecent struggle of politicians seeking for personal advantage.

There has been profiteering of which Canadians are ashamed, but I can see very little difference between the men who take advantage of the war conditions to line their pockets and the man who uses the same conditions to advance his party interests. All honor to those who have fearlessly and patriotically cast their party allegiance to the wind, and have sought to give the country a national government composed of patriotic men who put the war first and unite in working out the best plans for the winning of the war. We have made great sacrifices and many of our best and noblest sons are lying in graves in foreign lands. It is now our task to see that these sacrifices have not been in vain. We must back up those who are so splendidly doing their part in the face of fearful odds and we must aid in any measure that may be devised for that purpose."

Most people who read the remarks of Dr. Worrell will be inclined to agree with him. There are a great number of party politicians in Canada, some of them in the Conservative camp and quite as many in the Liberal camp who are endeavoring to make party capital out of the war and war conditions. They are far more interested in winning the election for their own party and securing the honors and the plums of office, than they are in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. Any person who spent a few days around the House of Commons during the last session of parliament would undoubtedly arrive at this conclusion. When the House of Commons is in session the chief subject uppermost in the minds of the majority of the members is how they are going to get some advantage over their opponents in the House. It is all part of a great game which each side is playing for a personal advantage. The welfare of the country is not given anything like the consideration which it deserves. Dr. Worrell has handed out a sober and a solemn truth when he puts self-seeking party politicians in the same class with the selfish profiteers who are lining their pockets out of the war and war conditions. The selfish war politicians and the war profiteers are two of the most dangerous and most undesirable elements in this country today.

FIXING FOOD PRICES

In the cities and towns throughout Canada the increased cost of living is being felt very severely. Many people expected when the food controller was appointed, that he would immediately begin fixing the prices on all kinds of food products and reducing them somewhat near the level prevailing before the war. Already the price of wheat for the present year has been fixed and there seems to be a good deal of talk about fixing the price of other kinds of farm products. It is not on record anywhere that in the days when farm products brought such a low price, that there was no profit in them for the farmer, that action was taken either by the government or by the people living in the cities and towns to help out the farmer. In those days, the farmer was supposed to keep on producing and when the price went below the cost of production, he was supposed to lower his standard of living in order to meet it. The only help

that was forthcoming for the farmer in those days was the widespread suggestion from those who never did any farming, but who made a very handsome profit out of the farmer, that he should go into "mixed farming." Since the war broke out the farmer has been getting better prices for his products. In fact, the only thing that has saved Western Canada from a very severe financial reverse, has been the war prices for all kinds of farm products. The government and the business interests of Canada have received for the first time an ample demonstration of the fact that prosperity for the farmers means prosperity for all Canada. This fact should not be forgotten.

If we are to have an epidemic of price fixing it should not begin and end with the farmer. Everything the farmer has to buy enters into the cost of production of his grain and his livestock and other farm produce. The price of all of these things has increased enormously. The protected interests of Canada, the financial interests and the transportation interests are all making huge profits out of the business of the farmer today. If the food controller is going to fix the price at which the farmer must sell his products, then some other government official should fix the price at which the farmer may buy his necessities. If all of these other interests are going to be allowed to put their heads together and get the highest price the traffic will bear, then there is no justification for the government stepping in and refusing permission to the farmer to get the highest price that the law of supply and demand will provide. The farmers will have no objection to having prices fixed if those prices are to be fixed on everything, but there will be a very strong protest against fixing the prices on all the farmer has to sell and permitting the exploitation to continue in the price of everything the farmer has to buy.

FREE PRESS LECTURES CANDIDATES

Last week when the candidates who are standing on the Farmers' Platform put out their public statement, which appears in this issue, the Winnipeg Free Press took the opportunity to read those candidates a very savage lecture. Standing upon lofty moral ground, the Free Press reprimanded most severely the Farmers' Platform candidates because they dared to suggest that everything was not as it should be in the present political situation. The Free Press says that these Farmers' Platform candidates have assumed a monopoly of honesty and placed everybody else in the class of corrupt politicians or those who are weakly supporting such politicians. At the conclusion of its lecture the Free Press says that this is a time for trust instead of suspicion and for co-operation instead of criticism.

For many years past the Free Press used its best endeavors to educate the people of Western Canada to believe that the Conservative party consisted largely of a gang of scheming and self-seeking politicians with a pretty large admixture of political crooks. During the last year or two, the Free Press has admitted that the Liberal party is very little, if any, better than the Conservative party. The new policy which the Free Press has adopted lately is that by bringing these two parties together and forming a coalition government, both of them will become pure and spotless. The Free Press admits, or has admitted in the past, that both these parties have betrayed the best interests of the country and have robbed the public treasury through the patronage system. They have both permitted wholesale exploitation of the public. But now when they get together by some

remarkable magic they are to become broad minded, patriotic, public spirited, highly honest and absolutely clean and spotless protectors of the public welfare. It certainly sounds good.

There is another factor that the Free Press does not take into consideration in boosting for fusionist candidates. Where will the progressive members of the cabinet be if they have no support in the House? If the government is composed of a coalition of the two parties and the members of the House are either party or fusionist candidates, of what use will it be to the country to have in the cabinet outstanding progressives or radicals selected to represent that spirit of the electorate? If there are to be progressive members in the cabinet, it is just as essential and in fact more so that there should be a strong support for them in the House itself.

Why is the Free Press advocating "win-the-war" candidates only? Of what use will such candidates be if they have only one plank in their platform and that is to support the winning of the war in whatever way the government may decide is best? Surely there is something besides conscription of men necessary to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Why does the Free Press put its head into the sand like the ostrich on the desert and talk about trust and co-operation? The country has been full of graft, corruption and exploitation ever since the war began. The Free Press knows this and has stated it openly in its columns many times. The Free Press knows that the Liberal party if it were in power and had charge of the conduct of the war, would have been little or no improvement whatever upon the Conservative party. Now, if these two parties get together and are animated by such a spirit as has been shown in their efforts during the past, what hope is there that they will make very much improvement in present conditions? It is time the Free Press took its head out of the sand and looked around as it used to do and recognized the evils that are abroad in the country and took steps to try to correct them. It is no time to be belittling and discouraging the efforts of the people of Western Canada to elect candidates who will stand on a truly national platform. These candidates the Free Press knows are real "win-the-war" candidates and may be relied upon to support the government in any legitimate "win-the-war" policy just as thoroughly and honestly and conscientiously (and even more so) than any fusionist candidates that could possibly be elected.

FOOD CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT

Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller for Canada, issued a public statement which appeared in The Guide last week. The conclusion of his statement was to the effect that it would be impossible to fix the prices on a large number of manufactured articles of food without bringing ruination to a large number of industries and stagnation to a large number of cities and towns. He pointed out that there were altogether too many middlemen in Canada and the big problem was how to reduce that number. There is no doubt a great deal of truth in the statement put out by the food controller. The organized farmers of Western Canada have been well aware for a number of years and have made it very plain that the army of middlemen who stand between the producer and the consumer is entirely too large. It is one of the weaknesses of the commercial development of Canada. Mr. Hanna offers no suggestions for the remedy. The policy of the organized farmers offers two suggestions, which will both help to meet the situation.

One suggestion is the development of co-operative organizations which will undoubtedly help to reduce the number of unnecessary middlemen. It will not eliminate the middlemen entirely, because that would not only be impossible, but undesirable. There is a wide and important field of usefulness for the middleman. Some people have the idea that the middleman is an absolute parasite. There could be no greater mistake. The evil is that there are too many middlemen and of course they must make their profits between the producer and the consumer so that both must suffer.

A development of co-operative organizations among all classes of people will help to reduce the number of middlemen to its proper proportion. Another remedy for the evil pointed out by the food controller is in the hands of the Minister of Finance. There is no doubt but that a number of corporations in Canada are making huge profits while smaller manufacturers in similar lines are making only ordinary profits. Here is a great opportunity for the finance minister to collect a large slice of revenue for the public treasury and the prosecution of the war. There would not be nearly such vigorous criticism against profiteering in war supplies if the finance minister were taxing those undue and excess profits into the public treasury for the good of all. Here are two suggestions for the food controller which we trust he will be able to turn to advantage for the benefit of the people of Canada.

PREPARE FOR NEW WAR LOAN

A new domestic war loan will shortly be asked for from the Canadian people. No definite announcement has yet been issued from Ottawa giving the time of issue or other details. That such will come soon however is certain and every Canadian with any spare money for investment should prepare for it. This will make the fourth Canadian war loan.

The first three loans brought in \$350,000,000. They each pay five per cent. per annum, but were placed at various discounts of two to four points below par value. In every case these loans were subscribed to by too small a number of investors and the Dominion treasury has netted a smaller sum than it should have from them, considering the amount of money that must ultimately be paid back to investors and that they all were so-called Patriotic Loans. It seems likely the next loan will provide for bonds of smaller denominations than those of any loan yet issued, perhaps as low as \$50.00. Such would be a commendable feature in the next loan.

Many prairie farmers will this year have a considerable surplus to invest which they could scarcely do better than put in the war bonds. These bonds are an absolutely safe investment. Farmers have been slow about investing in anything but farm mortgages or municipal debentures, because they believe in Safety First. Dominion Government Bonds are safer than the class of securities mentioned and they are much more easily liquidated. There is a regular market for bonds, they are gilt-edged securities, may be borrowed on to practically their full value at the bank and can be sold at any time on a few hours' or a few days' notice at the most, for cash. It will likely be possible to buy these bonds in monthly or quarterly payments and farmers can make no better investment. Every dollar invested in this way is a contribution toward winning the war. Men who do not invest the surplus of this year's crop in further capital investment on their farms for productive purposes, could not do better than put part of it in these bonds. If you don't, the banks will, and pay you three per cent. while they get twice that. You may as well have part of that difference yourself.

Do not forget that the war is bound to end some day and we hope it may be soon. After the war there will be mighty national problems

to solve. We need in the House of Commons the best men we can get to assist in the solution.

On the front page of many United States publications, especially magazines and weekly journals, the following notice appears:—

"NOTICE TO READERS.—When you finish reading this copy, place a one cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employee, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers or sailors at the front. No wrapping; no address."
Signed, A. S. BURLERSON,
Postmaster General.

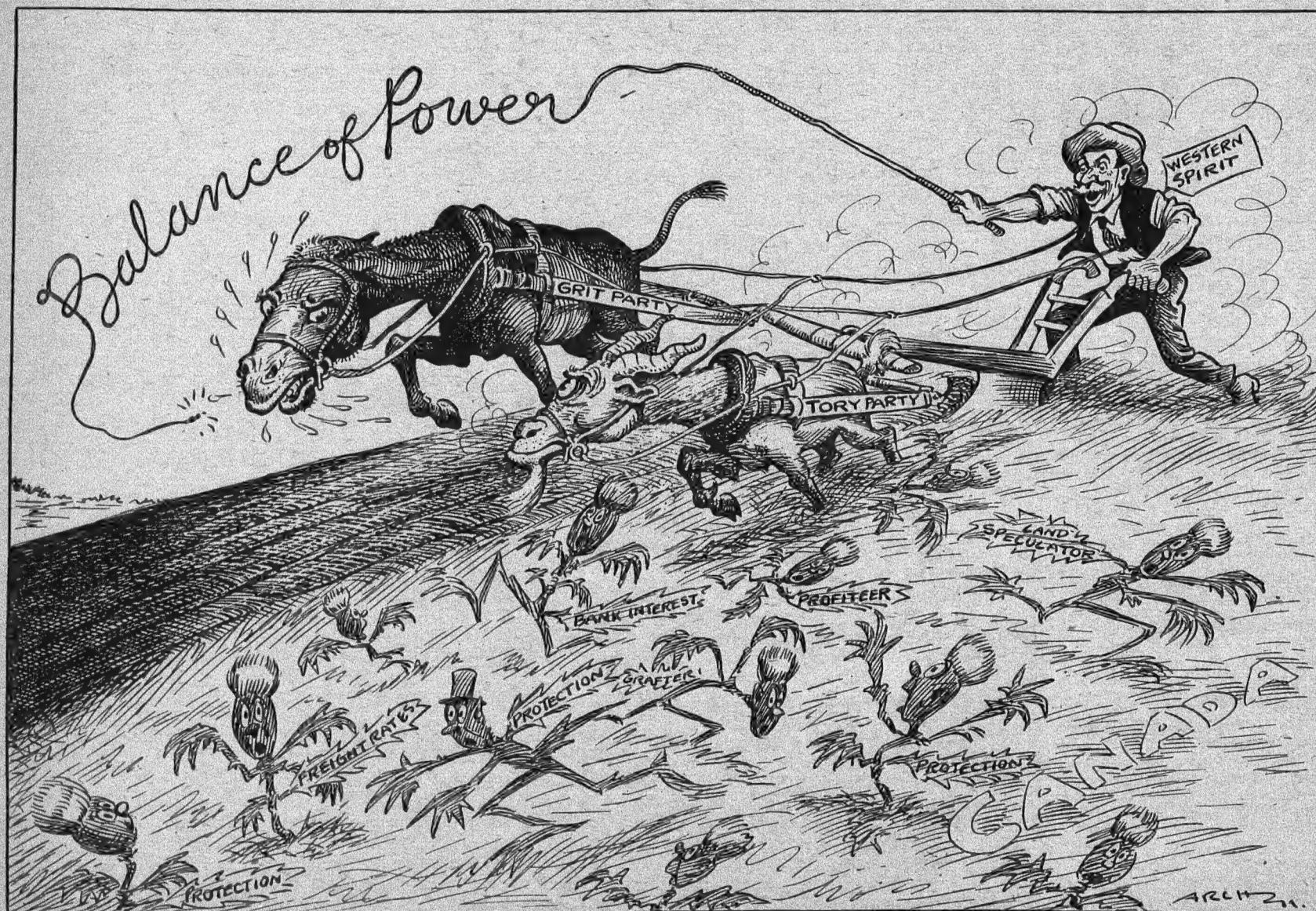
It is not too late yet for the Canadian Post Office Department to facilitate in some similar manner the sending of interesting reading matter to Canadian soldiers at the front. It would mean many pleasant hours for war weary soldiers. The Canadian Postal Service has done good work during the war, but if it could handle the extra work, such an action as that suggested would probably result in, that work would be of the most patriotic kind.

The Rockefeller Foundation in New York, is boasting that since the beginning of the year it has expended over \$6,426,872 in humanitarian enterprises. This recalls the saying of Tolstoi: "Before you could be so generous to the people you must first have robbed them pretty thoroughly."

Even though the war is raging, the protective tariff is still working day and night and the farmer is paying the shot. These "win-the-war" fusion candidates that are being boosted will help very little to lower the tariff when the war is over.

Western Canada needs in the House of Commons a solid substantial group of broad minded members who are strongly supporting the policy enunciated in the Farmers' Platform.

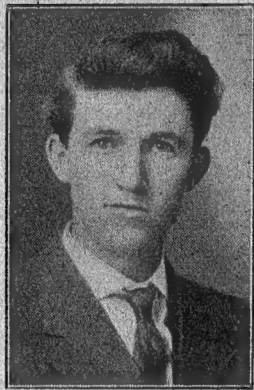
Good seed is one of the soundest investments that any farmer can make.



A GREAT TEAM FOR KILLING THISTLES

Every Co-operator a U.F.A. Member

This has been the Object of the Leduc Co-operative Association---The Result



M. W. MOLYNEAUX

The Leduc Co-operative Association is strictly a U.F.A. proposition. It is run by U.F.A. members for the benefit of U.F.A. members. First, last and all the time it stands by the great movement that has done so much for the farmers of the province. It believes that local co-operative enterprises can do their best work by co-ordinating their efforts through their parent organization. And so if you step up to the window in the office of the company and want

to buy a sack of twine, or sell a bunch of shoats, your membership for the U.F.A. is first solicited, that is if you are not already a member. But the chances are that if you live in the district you are already a member, one of the Leduc Four Hundred, for by stipulating that to do business through the company a man must first be a U.F.A. member, the co-operative association has built up a membership of 400 in the Leduc local, which makes it the strongest branch of the U.F.A. in the province. The result is that the ground is well covered and that the majority of farmers in the district are directly connected with the United Farmers.

The Leduc U.F.A. Co-operative Association Ltd. was incorporated about March 1 last, under the regular co-operative act of the province. It has an authorized capital of \$20,000, divided into shares of \$5.00 each. For the first two shares a man takes he must pay cash, but additional shares can be secured upon the payment of 20 per cent. at time of application, the balance being subject to a draw of 20 per cent. per year. But the united farmers around Leduc were co-operating before they were incorporated. Last year they did business as a U.F.A. local. This business was financed by the farmers signing notes to be deposited with the bank, which advanced the necessary line of credit. Since incorporation a guarantee bond with the bank is signed by the directors, authorizing the secretary and manager to borrow money by note. In this way an ample line of credit has been secured, which, in conjunction with the subscribed capital and the accumulating profits are sufficient to finance the institution. Interest up to eight per cent. on the capital stock subscribed for is paid. From the surplus profits then left over, 50 per cent. is being placed to the credit of a reserve fund until an amount equivalent to at least 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital has been reached. The remaining 50 per cent. may be disposed of at the discretion of the members by vote of general meeting in one or both the following ways: A sum for charitable or other contributions, or a sum to be distributed as dividends on purchases by members.

First Build Up a Strong Local

The secretary and manager of the association is M. W. Molyneaux, who has done great work in handling shipments of potatoes from the district to the American market, as was fully outlined in The Guide a few weeks ago. From his experience in connection with the association, Mr. Molyneaux has decided opinions as to how a co-operative company should go about the work of organization and incorporation. Among other things he is strong for having the local companies linked up as closely as possible with the U.F.A. "Before a local branch of the U.F.A. should incorporate into a company, it should get every farmer in the district, if possible, to become a member," said Mr. Molyneaux, as we talked over co-operative affairs in his office at Leduc. "A strong and successful local is of incalculable value to a co-operative company. Without its backing a company will not have the support that it should. After incorporation, to be successful, a company should secure the services of someone they can depend on to do their buying and conduct their business. Another

By R. D. Colquette

condition of success is that the company be linked up with a strong distributing firm, one on which they can absolutely depend at all times. This the co-operative companies of Alberta have had in The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and will now have in the United Grain Growers Limited.

"In the appointment of directors who are to handle the business of the company—and this applies also to large U.F.A. locals—it is well to divide the district into divisions as to population. From each division then select the best man as a director. Each locality is then represented and the company or local will be representative of the sentiment prevailing through the district which it covers."

Must Be Member To Do Business

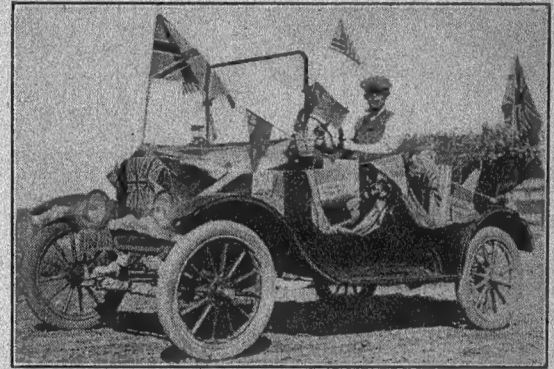
One of the rules of the Leduc association is that the farmer must be a member of the U.F.A. in order to do business with the company. This is the practical working out of the policy of keeping in as close touch as possible with the U.F.A. movement. A list of the U.F.A. members is kept in the office of the company, and when a man who is not a member asks for supplies, it is stipulated that he must join the association in order to get them at the quoted price. This has resulted in the building up of a wide organization with, as has been stated, 400 members, upon which to base the operations of the company. It is also the policy to have as wide a distribution as possible of the shares of the company. Amongst the members of the local great emphasis is laid upon this matter of the distribution of stock, as it is felt that the more men that can be induced to become financially interested in the company, the greater its success will be. "Suppose," said Mr. Molyneaux, "that a man is selling livestock. He goes to a drover and gets an offer. Upon coming back he finds we were paying the same price to those shipping through the association. Under such circumstances he would not hesitate about doing his business through the company in which he is financially interested."

The distribution of profits to non-shareholders, a matter which is agitating the minds of a good many co-operative companies, has been receiving the attention of the directors of the Leduc association. Although it is agreed that in a country with a stable population this might be feasible,

it is feared that the plan would not work out in a country that has such a mobile population as Western Canada. The decision has been, therefore, to retain the profits for the benefit of shareholders only.

Sinking Fund to Cover Losses

The Leduc association does a big business in shipping livestock to the Edmonton market. About \$60,000 worth had been disposed of this year up to the time of my visit, which was about the middle of July. All hogs had been sold through



OUT TO ADVERTISE THE LOCAL FAIR

The Leduc U.F.A. co-operated with the Agricultural Society in letting Edmonton know that they would be welcome at the Leduc Fair. They did it by organizing an automobile parade to the northern city. This illustration shows Manager Molyneaux, of the Leduc Local, taking part in the parade.

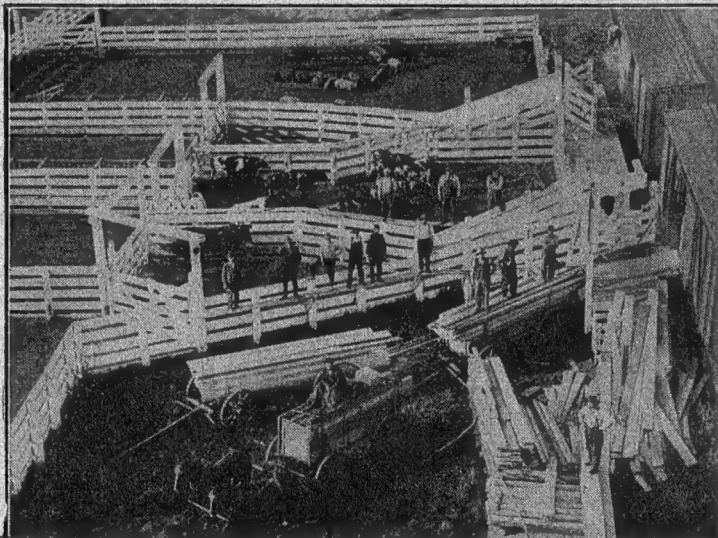
the livestock department of The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company at Edmonton, which had given perfect satisfaction in handling, grading and making sales. The association charges \$10 a car commission on hogs, cattle, or mixed lots, with \$1.00 a head for cattle, if shipped in less than carloads.

The knotty problem of remuneration for losses during shipping has been worked out and a successful scheme devised for taking care of them. This is well worthy of the consideration of livestock shippers who are having difficulty on this point. The scheme is to deduct one-fifth of one per cent. from the returns from every shipment and put it into a sinking fund to cover such losses as crippled or dead hogs. As an illustration of how this works out, an incident which occurred shortly before the time of my visit is worth relating. The association took a sow off a man's hands which at the time of weighing was worth \$54. During shipping, however, she became crippled and had to be sold to an Edmonton butcher by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., netting \$30.40. The balance was made up from the sinking fund, which is simply an insurance against loss in shipping. This question of losses is one over which considerable difficulty is likely to arise, and the plan followed by the association is well worthy of a trial by shipping associations that have not already adopted it.

Distributing Shrinkage Among Shippers

Another problem that has been worked out very satisfactorily is the distribution of shrinkage on hogs that are marketed through the association. Mr. Molyneaux explained the scheme that has been adopted as follows: "In shipping hogs the shrinkage should be figured on a percentage basis. Heavy hogs shrink more than light ones, and so it is unfair to divide the shrinkage according to the number of hogs. This problem can be best worked out in conjunction with the grading. One way of handling is to mark all sows, stags and heavies. These are weighed separately at the point of destination. The shrinkage can then be figured on those weighed separately and deducted from the total shrinkage of the shipment, leaving the balance of the shrinkage to be applied against the select hogs of each man's shipment on a percentage basis by weight. Each patron thus is paid for what his hogs actually bring, less the cost of handling, making it fair for all shippers."

Continued on Page 28



THE STOCKYARDS AT LEDUC, SHOWING SOME OF THE LOCAL U.F.A. ACTIVITIES

The upper illustration shows part of two carloads of stock shipped on September 17, also a car of lumber, purchased through the United Grain Growers Limited, being unloaded for J. A. Sangster, a director of the Leduc Local. The lower illustration is another view, taken on the same day.

Farm Experiences and Problems

PORK PRODUCTION COSTS

Experiments are numerous which show that pigs can be brought to a weight of 200 pounds at an average cost of four and a half pounds of grain for each gain in weight. Some experimenters claim to have done even better than this. Mr. Hutton, of the Lacombe Experimental Farm, claims to have produced pork at a cost of a trifle less than four pounds of grain. Assume that because of these various shortcomings the farmer swine grower requires five pounds of grain to produce a pound of live pork.

On this basis the farmer swine grower should secure the following results:—

- 9 3/5 pounds of pork from each bushel of barley.
- 6 4/5 pounds of pork from each bushel of oats.

In order to simplify the problem discard the fractions and calculate results at 9 and 6. Estimating hog prices at 16 cents per pound at the shipping point, the farmer's returns from this grain would be, allowing 10 cents per cwt. for grinding and feeding and discarding fractions, \$1.39 for barley and 92 cents for oats. These returns are well above prices paid for feed grain at initial points, in Alberta at least.

But there is another item which should be taken into consideration and which operates greatly in favor of swine growing. It is the extent to which cheaper feeds may be employed as substitutes for grain, not only because of their inherent food values, but also because of their condimental properties, that is the extent to which they enable the hogs to produce larger results from the grain they have eaten. Any farmer and swine grower can and should supply his animals with a reasonable amount of succulent forage, such as alfalfa, clover, Kentucky blue grass, rape, winter rye for late fall and early spring use, oats, barley and winter wheat sown in the spring for summer and early fall pasturage. Properly managed such forage can be made to take the place of one-quarter of the grain ration during the growing period, and one-sixth during the fattening period, or an average of one-fifth of the grain ration during the life of the animal. In other words, instead of supplying the hog with 1,000 pounds of grain to bring him to a weight of 200 pounds, this can be done with 800 pounds of grain in addition to forage, or a saving of 200 pounds in the grain allowance, and better animals secured therefrom than would be grown if fed on grain alone.

Saving Effected by Forage

This is a fair estimate of saving in grain per animal that may be effected by the use of succulent forage. There remains to be determined the saving that may be made per acre of forage supplied. The experimental farm of the State of Wisconsin found, several years ago, that one acre of red clover or rape could be made to displace 28 bushels of corn. Estimating the feeding value of corn to be equal pound for pound to the grains we produce, and also estimating that an acre of ground in Western Canada will produce as much rape in the course of a season as an acre in Wisconsin, which is a fair and safe assumption to make, the result would be the displacing of 34 bushels of barley or 50 bushels of oats, or a saving of 40 bushels of a mixture of equal parts of these grains. This is somewhat greater than the average farmer would secure from an acre of the forage plants mentioned other than alfalfa or rape. But reducing it to even 30 bushels of mixed grains, or say, 15 of barley and 15 of oats to the acre, there would result a return from this acre of forage of \$34.60. When it is considered that by this method the labor of harvesting and the expense of threshing the crop are eliminated, the labor of feeding the hogs reduced, the problem of sanitation solved and the fertility of the land thus used materially increased, these returns should be sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious and exacting. In fact the man who is not satisfied with these returns is too high priced a man to grow pork for the general public.

The question of producing pork at a profit under present conditions depends largely on the man in charge. If he knows his business he can buy feed at present prices and make money feeding them to hogs. If he does not he can lose money fast enough to satisfy his worst enemy. The problem is largely a personal one and each swine grower must ascertain for himself how many pounds of grain are required by him to produce a pound of live pork.—W. F. S., Alta.

THE VALUE OF FALL RYE

Fall rye is a paying crop to raise just for the grain, but it is doubtful if one gets over one-half of the profit there is in it unless one also gets the fall and spring pasture. A great many farmers think it hurts rye to pasture it short in the fall. One fall, when pastures were very short, a neighbor kept his stock on the rye as long as they could get a bite out of the snow. He supposed the rye would be ruined, but when the snow went off his rye

came on in fine shape, while many of the fields which were not pastured were badly winter killed. As the rye came on in the spring this farmer turned his cattle on it again and kept them there for four or five weeks just to see how much it would stand. He then took the cattle off and had as fine a crop of rye as ever was seen. The pasturing seemed to have done both the rye and the land good. After that everyone around pastured their rye with benefit to the crop, to the land and to themselves. I do not believe in pasturing it as short as this man did. There certainly seems to be nothing gained, however, by leaving very much of a top on it.

When it is desired to pasture rye, it is a good plan to use plenty of seed, say up to two bushels per acre. Milch cows do very well indeed on rye pasture. It may be pastured at any time after it is well up until it is eight or ten inches high, or would be if not eaten down. The droppings of the cattle get well distributed over the surface and this, as well as the compacting of the soil, is good for the crop, since rye does best on a good firm soil.

There is only one time at which it is not advisable to put stock on rye fields and that is just when the frost is going out and the soil has not yet become settled. At this time much of the rye may be tramped into the soft mud and covered up so that it will not come up again. This is especially true on the heavier clay and loamy soil. On sandy soils or sandy loams there is not much damage at any time.

Care Needed in Feeding Rye

Threshed rye makes an excellent feed for nearly any kind of stock, especially for hogs. It is also good for horses if it is just rolled out or crushed. If ground too fine it is too pasty, and if fed whole it seems that much of the nutriment must be lost as the grains are so hard it is difficult for the horses to chew them. It is a hot feed, however, and should be handled very carefully. One part of crushed rye with two or three of ground oats makes a good strong feed. There are plenty of men who have foundered their horses by feeding too much rye in the feed. There are few if any feeds that excel rye for well grown hogs if mixed with oats and barley. It is a splendid finishing feed.

We are always careful not to feed rye as a grain to any pregnant animal. It is often more or less infested with ergot, and this is one of the most powerful agents known for producing abortion. Other grains and grasses as well as many weeds produce ergot and there is little doubt that much of the trouble experienced with abortion in some seasons is due to this cause.

A little spring rye sown with oats makes it much easier to cut and save this crop. The rye grows taller

than the oats and the binder reels have no trouble swinging everything onto the table. There are hundreds of acres of oats in Western Canada this year that would have been much more easily saved had there been a little rye sown with them. Of course this would only be advisable where it is very dry and where there is danger of a short crop or where the land is very light. In many of these cases, however, it would doubtless be better not to sow a crop at all. Rye is one of the easiest crops to raise and to handle, and is the surest crop that can be raised. It is seldom winter killed and is not easily affected by drought or wet weather.—J. E. H., Man.

GROWING TURNIPS IN ALBERTA

I have been growing turnips to a certain extent for 13 years, sometimes with good success, sometimes a total failure, but have had better success last few years. I have found that sod or prairie is the best to grow turnips on, broken about July and double disced about three times in fall and once in spring, then harrowed once before sowing. One reason is that thus handled you have no weeds to contend with. I have found that they grow large and free from scab on sod. I have never manured for turnips yet. I do not say it is not a good thing by any means, and probably it would be very profitable, but by all means put your manure on before plowing.

I had last year two acres on sod worked as mentioned and three acres on ground I had in turnips in 1915. I double disced this land twice and had it in fine shape, but they did not do very well; were very scabby and were very thin, I think due to cut worms. On this same ground in 1915 I had a fine crop of about probably 700 bushels to acre. This year I had about 200 bushels to the acre on the land sown two crops in succession. I have grown turnips on summerfallow in a wet year with but poor success. It cost too much to keep them clean from weeds, as they grow faster than young turnip plants.

In Ontario they like to get their turnips in about between the 1st and 15th of June, but I have found this too late here, as our season is not long enough. I try to have mine in between the 15th and 20th of May. The fly has not bothered here yet. I tried ridging as they do in Ontario, but it proved a failure to me. I used the regular horse turnip seeder for drills, but the land is so loose that it is very hard to get it to work satisfactorily; and another reason is that the drills dry up too easily and drain the water from the young plants, as we do not get rain very regularly in May and June in some years.

During the last four years I have used my four-horse grain shoe drill with good success. I mix my seed with sand, have it a little damp so as to sow four rows at a time (we sow them about the same depth as grain) and try to get as nearly as we can one-half pound of seed to the acre, so as to make it easy to thin out. I like a turnip I have been getting the last two years, but do not know the name of it. They are white under ground and purple above ground, very free from roots on sides and smooth. They make a fine table turnip as well as stock turnip and a very good turnip for sowing on the level. We generally start to thin them as soon as they are large enough (probably two inches high) then cultivate with horse as soon as we can without covering them up. We cultivate again and then, in a couple of weeks, we thin them out about 12 to 18 inches apart. A poor man can thin out about one-half acre a day; a good man can thin out one acre sown in this way on sod.

Harvesting and Production Costs

In harvesting I have used different methods, topping with hoe and harrowing is fairly quick, but tops have to be gathered up before harrowing. In 1915 we pulled by hand and broke the tops off as they run to neck and were easily broken. In 1914 and 1916 I let cattle in one hour every day until they had the tops cleaned off, then we harrowed them and loaded them on tight bottom bundle racks with a board on each side of the racks, which can be easily unloaded with grain shovel. We shovel them on a chute made of two inches by six inches and 16 feet long; one end on ground and the other as high as racks or higher and a little apart, so as to get all the dirt off them possible. We have a pit underground about 12 feet wide, seven feet high and 45 feet long, timbered up so that we can drive a team over it. It is inside of a bank with about a foot of earth on top which is plenty in an underground cellar, as they are better a little cool than too warm. A little dirt amongst them in a place too warm will rot them very quickly.

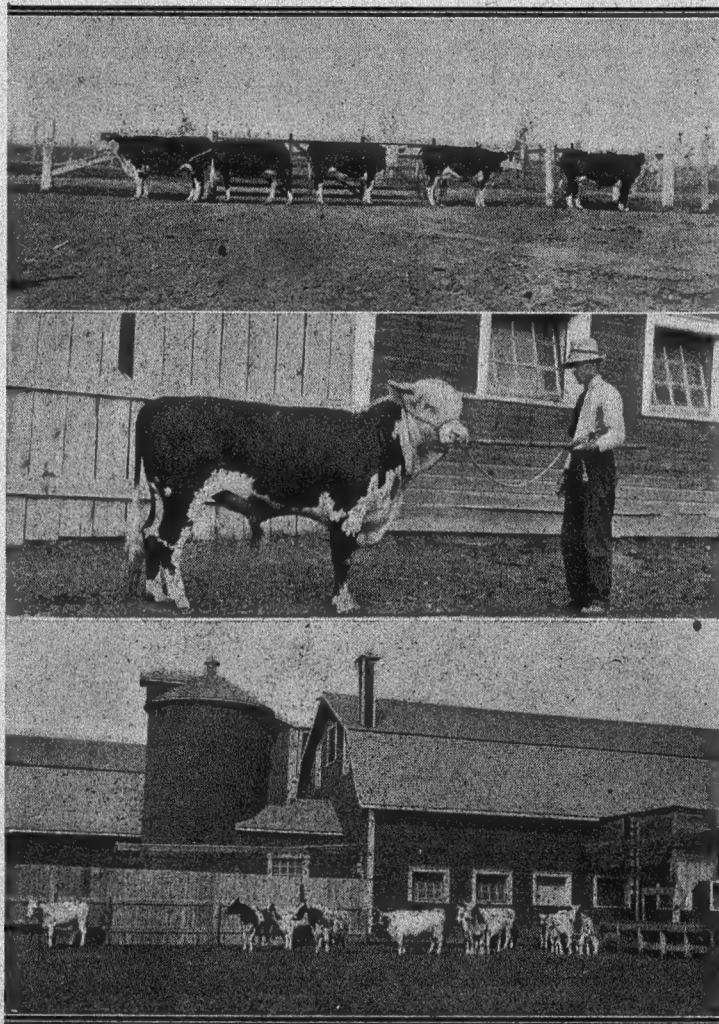
The cost of turnips greatly depends on the cost of labor.

It costs \$5.00 per acre to break.

" " 4.00 " " to disc four times.

double.

Continued on Page 23



SOME OF THE BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE AT THE CLARESHOLM, ALTA., AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Above are a few of the splendid Hereford Matrons, in the centre the Junior Hereford Sire. Below is part of the Ayrshire Herd.

The Y.M.C.A. and the Soldier

Canada's Fighters are well looked after by this Association of Service



DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

"Wherever I go I hear nothing but good of the work the Young Men's Christian Association is doing throughout the country, and we owe it a very deep debt of gratitude. Whatever legal duties may be imposed upon us as citizens, there will always be plenty for voluntary effort to do. Therefore I am glad to see the work which the Association is doing throughout the country."

with the chance to be of service. In the prison camps in Germany as well as behind the battle lines; in the training camps in England and in France, this world-wide organization is ministering day and night to the souls of men. The army, with all its efficiently trained units, takes care of the soldier insofar as his physical needs are concerned. It keeps him clothed and sees that he is never hungry. But the Y.M.C.A.—the association of service—brings to the men their spiritual and moral needs, oftentimes left undone by well meaning persons in their haste in performing more material tasks.

During the next few weeks Canada's New Army will be training to take its place on the battlefield of Europe. With thousands of Western Canadian young men just entering military life their parents are naturally anxious over what will be done for their boys. Let them then read these stories of service—stories that show what the Y.M.C.A. is doing every day for the soldiers and sailors of the Allies, whether in Canada, Europe, fighting line or in prison camp.

Upon "signing on" in Western Canada the young soldier soon learns about the Y.M.C.A. and what it stands for. At every camp the tent of the Red Triangle has its influence. Under the able direction of H. R. Haddock, supervisor of the work for Alberta and British Columbia, and T. D. Patton, supervisor for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the association is carrying on its work in the military camps, convalescent homes, hospitals and clearing depots. While the work overseas steadily goes on, the work at home is being carried on just as zealously and just as well. To know the Y.M.C.A. in Canada means a great deal to the soldier when he arrives in the old country. There the Y.M.C.A. holds out its hand and beckons him in like a tried and trusted friend.

To give Guide readers an idea of what the Y.M.C.A. is doing for the soldier in Canada the following reports written by the men in charge of the work at Regina and Winnipeg are given. It will be noticed that ten thousand letters were written at Camp St. Charles in the Y.M.C.A. tent. That means just twice that number "back home" glad to know that their boy has written home and is encouraged to write. The work that the association is doing to promote letter writing is worth many times every dollar expended in monetary reward but the good that these letters have done to the men and the recipients can never be estimated. Here are the reports:

One Month's Work at Regina

The first of the month (August, 1917) saw us located in our new quarters with greatly increased facilities for serving the men. The building is about 140 feet in length by 55 feet in width but we are using only the south half, this being set off from the rest by decorations of bunting and flags. A platform has been erected in one end and banked with bunting, flags and pennants. We have secured a piano and a phonograph

By W. E. McTaggart

which are in action a good part of the time.

Five concerts have been held in the hut besides sing-songs on each Sunday evening. The concerts are the most popular but the sing-songs are increasingly attended. The Earl Grey Hospital for "TB" (tubercular) patients offer good opportunities for service in the way of Sunday church services. Have held two during the month but found the afternoon meetings somewhat unpopular with the inmates as that was the time for visitation. The only available time now is that immediately following regular church services. This is a very difficult part of the day in which to secure singers but we are endeavoring to keep up this line. The "Y" hut at the camp is now used every Sunday morning for the church parade.

There are four hospitals that come under our special care. The Grey Nuns, Earl Grey, Isolation and the V.A.D. Each one is visited at least twice and some three times a week and the patients supplied with magazines and writing material. The supplies include 4,500 sheets of paper, 2,500 envelopes and hundreds of magazines. Some \$60 worth of stamps were sold. Two drafts left during the month for overseas, one of 80 men and another of 50. Three have been supplied at the train with supplies of writing material, magazines and checkers.

An athletic organization known as the Camp Exhibition Athletic Association has been organized through the efforts of the "Y" secretary. The advisory committee is composed of a president, secretary and three other members all of whom are from the officers rank with the exception of one member who is the "Y" secretary. Three committees covering activities in association football, rugby and

hold a compulsory military sports parade every Wednesday afternoon. The first sports day will be held on September 5. For a closing word I would say that we are laying greater stress on the personal contact and personal work than previously with encouraging response.

One Month's Work at Camp St. Charles

For the month of August the work at Camp St. Charles showed equally encouraging results. The staff included J. B. E. Anderson, O.C.; Walter H. Pavey, social and religious; R. Schofield, athletics; A. L. Ham, post office; and H. M. Cavers, reading and writing tent. The equipment consisted of three marquees, one 40 feet by 80 feet with a stage and 250 chairs, another containing a post office, a telephone and a library, and a third with 12 writing tables. There was also a hospital tent, containing office, stores and cots and two bell tents with cots, etc. Of athletic meetings there were 12 football matches in the camp league and a series of 10 games of quoits. A tennis court was prepared and a field day with "Y" men assisting was held.

In the post office and reading room 10,000 letters were written, \$332 worth of stamps sold, and \$1,300 worth of money orders sent out. Chess and checker tournaments were held and drafts supplied, with testaments, stationery, etc. City errands for soldiers were made every day. The social work included 10 camp concerts and sing-songs and eight city concerts, the latter with an average attendance of 500, were held. The religious work included morning devotions for the staff after breakfast, 10 hospital visits and eight Sunday meetings with an average attendance of 400.

Bare statistics alone cannot properly convey a correct conception of the work that the Y.M.C.A. is doing for the enlisted man. These stories will, however give the reader some idea of what is being done:

The Y.M.C.A. On The Firing Line

In France the work is now carried on in some 50 centres amongst the four divisions. Eleven Y.M.C.A. dug-outs are placed near the front line trenches. Every wounded man coming out and passing these is given hot drinks and a package of biscuits and cigarettes. Beyond the collection station another dug-out is placed with similar supplies and workers. These supplies are distributed free of charge to the wounded. Battalions coming out of the line, hungry, thirsty, and covered with mud, are all given refreshments without charge. On the two days and nights following the Vimy Ridge advance, thousands were attended to at the Canadian Y.M.C.A. dug-outs by men working in continuous eight-hour shifts.

Capt. A. P. MacKinnon, a medical officer in the C.A.M.C. from Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, in describing conditions at the front in a recent letter to friends at home, has written the following paragraph: "... Then up forward, in the zone of shell fire, where are our field guns, which Fritz's coal boxes are always searching for, is the Y.M.C.A. coffee stand. It is the last evidence of humanity as our boys go forward to their grim job in the trenches; the last sign that anybody cares. There they get their last hot drink, perhaps for days, and their first hot drink when they come out. These are given free of charge to all the men en route to and from the trenches. The work of the Y.M.C.A. further back of the lines of communication and in the training camps in France and England, not to say in Canada, is only second to

Continued on Page 38



SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

"No one can be long in France or England without realizing the immense value of the Young Men's Christian Association and the constant extension of its activities itself testifies to the high regard in which it is held by our soldiers. I hope that the Association will make as rapid progress in the future as it has done in the past."



Y.M.C.A. Athletics in England. Start of the Three-mile Race at one of the Big Meets

baseball were elected, each committee being composed of one officer, one N.C.O. and a private. We have had seven contests since the organization of the work, four of association football and three in baseball. It has been the aim of the association to hold one contest each evening, weather permitting. Since the organization of the athletic association the entire camp have become interested with the result that at a meeting of the officers of the camp it was voted (as is done in many other camps) to



A Y.M.C.A. in a Trench Dugout. Here the Men get Hot Coffee and Biscuits

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

SOCIAL SERVICE CONVENTION

During the whole of the week beginning September 24, Ottawa has been the centre of all manner of social service conventions. It was the occasion of the annual convention of charities and corrections and prominent social workers were in attendance from all parts of Canada. The object of the convention was to plan for after the war reconstruction.

Dr. Clarence M. Hincks, secretary of the Ontario association of the care of the feeble-minded gave one of the best addresses of the convention. It was maintained in almost every address and discussion that feeble-mindedness was the root of all social evil and if the efficiency which makes for national safety was to be attained then it was argued there must be segregation of the mentally deficient. Miss Mary Joplin Clarke, head worker of the Central Neighborhood House, Toronto, declared however, that the root of the social evil is not feeble-mindedness or the drink traffic but poverty and low wages. "Some may call it ignorance," she said, "but I ask would they be ignorant if their fathers had had the means to give them an education."

Canada's Feeble-Minded

Dr. Hincks in his address said, "To date, Canada has been the dumping ground for Europe." He made strong statements in his address dealing with the urgent need for legislation in regard to this problem. Dr. Hincks said there should be a psychiatrist at the ports to keep out the undesirable mentally defective for it has been proven that the main source of feeble-mindedness in Canada has been Europe. There should be mental clinics in the hospitals, in schools, and in connection with the police courts, and with a record department in each, and these should be maintained by municipalities with government grants the same as are given to hospitals. Dr. Hincks believes that farm colonies for the feeble-minded should be provided by provincial legislation and municipal support.

Dr. J. T. Gilmour, parole commissioner for Ontario gave a splendid talk on the prison farm method of helping delinquents to win back their self respect. "Thirty-three per cent. of the average prison population is below normal mentally," he said. His talk was a quiet but effective contrast of the prison farm system and cell life. While there were many things which Canada could not be proud of she could rightly take leadership in prison reform. The whole point of his lecture may be summed up in this story he told. "Three released men appeared before a Salvation Army major in Toronto and asked for work. Two of them had been in the Guelph prison farm. When the major asked the first of these, Billy, what he could do he said, 'I can do anything you like to hand out.' The same question to the second man, Jimmy, brought out this reply, 'I can do bully.' To the third man who had served his term in penitentiary the major put the same question and he replied, 'I can't do a thing until I'm built up. I'm down and out.'"

After illustrating in a very touching way some of the types which he has had to deal with in his work, Dr. Gilmour scored institutional life for the young. "There is a prison contagion, a prison virus, a prison infection in the best of institutions on God's earth. Don't send young people into institutional life unless it is positively the last resort."

Health and Citizenship

Horace L. Brittain, director of the bureau of municipal research, Toronto, brought out several fundamental points in citizenship. Health was essential to good citizenship, and the best measurement of a man's, as of a race's possibilities, was his ability to engage in physical and intellectual play. Play was the preparation for work and a man should live in his work, meaning by work not merely his daily occupation by which he earns his livelihood, but the sum of those activities which constituted his human life. In touching upon citizenship and the family, Mr. Brittain emphasized the importance of imparting knowledge of the facts of sex and parenthood to children. After dealing with the bearing of social groups upon citizenship, he said a citizen was one who performed a part in some community. The community widened, the scope and depth of citizenship changed, but the fact of citizenship was a fact for every human life during its duration. The character of the citizenship was determined by the way in which the individual part in community life was performed.

Dr. Peter H. Bryce, pastor of Earls court institutional church, Toronto, and president of the associa-

tion, in his presidential address spoke of the problems of individual, community and national social efficiency, and said that while Canada had the same problems which attended the growth of all other countries she could benefit by the lessons taught by other countries. He spoke of the question of the efficiency of the individual and went on to emphasize the need of physical efficiency. He said legislation should be passed to ensure the physical efficiency of prospective parents and referred to legislation along these lines enacted by the New York Legislature at its last session. Feeble-mindedness, insanity, tuberculosis, were among the things afflicting the offspring of parents not physically fit.

The president spoke of the methods to combat the evils resulting from the unsanitary surroundings of the child born of poor parents and traced the growth of a boy to citizenship, impressing upon the audience the need for careful medical attention for growing boys, especially during their school period, and the after problem of finding for the physical and mentally fit boy—a vocation. Dr. Bryce said it was essential that schools be supplied with teachers to give technical education. He referred with some pleasure to the fact that scientific and technical training was given to the apprentice employees at the C.P.R. Angus shops in Montreal, during their working hours.

This convention was so filled with good things that we might all wish we could have attended.



The Home of D. W. Warner, Gold Bar Stock Farm, just East of Edmonton

The report of the convention will probably be printed in book form, or at any rate as a pamphlet, and as soon as they are ready for distribution I shall be glad to inform my readers.

FEDERAL FRANCHISE

Mrs. McNaughtan reminds me in her club news that I promised to keep you posted on the matter of federal franchise for women. Most of you will have read that the bill was rushed through the House of Commons in record time by closure. The last days of the Senate were given to a discussion of the bill. Just before parliament prorogued the bill received the royal assent and it is now law. Unless a woman has a father, husband, brother or son who is serving overseas or has served overseas she has not the privilege of federal franchise.

BUTTER MAKING

In The Guide of August 29 there was a request for a method for working up butter after taking it from the churn. I am sending my method hoping it may be of use.

After taking the butter from the churn drain all buttermilk possible from the bowl. To the butter add the quantity of salt desired. Work with the ladle just enough to get the salt distributed through the butter. Cover the bowl and put in a cool place, letting it stand over night if possible. In the morning work with the ladle till as much of the buttermilk is removed as possible. Cover and again place in a cool room for a couple of hours or till the butter is firm. When firm, work out any remaining buttermilk and make into prints. Great care must be taken to get the buttermilk all worked out, otherwise butter will not keep well. If the butter is to be put away for winter use, take stone crocks, put one churning in the bottom of the crock, level it and sprinkle lightly with equal parts of salt and granulated sugar. Cover with a damp cloth till ready to put in the next churning. Continue in this way until crock is full. On the top place a damp cloth and sprinkle salt over it. Place cover on the crock and keep it in a cool place. Butter handled in this way will keep sweet and good all winter.—E.E.B.

FEEDING THE CHILD OF THREE

At the beginning of the third year the child's diet may be increased by adding more solid food, especially meats and vegetables. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture every healthy child of three should have at least food once a day from each of the following five groups:—

1. Milk and dishes made chiefly of milk (most important of this group in children's diet); meat, fish, poultry and eggs;
2. Bread and other cereal foods;
- (3) Butter and other wholesome fats;
4. Vegetable and fruits;
5. Simple sweets.

The meats should be beef, boiled, broiled, or roasted; lamb chops; the white meat of chicken, or delicate fish. All meat should be free from fat, gristle or bone and finely minced when given to the child. Eggs should be very soft boiled, coddled, or poached, or soft scrambled. Fried eggs should never be given to a child; but the grated or mashed yolk of a very hard boiled egg may sometimes be used. Meat broths made from mutton, beef, or chicken have little nutriment, but if these are thickened with arrowroot or corn starch, and especially if milk is added, they become a valuable food. Well-cooked vegetables, strained and added to warm milk, are not only good foods but serve to teach the child to like vegetables. Cereals should be thoroughly cooked and served with milk or thin cream and a very small amount of sugar or none.

Bread for a child should be at least two days' old. Toast, zwieback, or hard crackers may be given once or twice a day. Baked potatoes moistened with a little butter, thin cream, beef juice, or platter gravy may be given. Asparagus tips, spinach, stewed celery, squash, string beans, carrots, young peas, well-cooked and mashed, or put through a puree sieve, are all good for a child. A small portion of one of these vegetables may be a part of the child's dinner each day.

Fruits should be continually used. At this age sweet oranges, baked apples, or stewed prunes are most useful. The juice or mashed pulp of fresh ripe pears or peaches may be given in the third year, but there is much danger in using overripe or green fruit, as well as in giving too much. It is especially necessary to be careful in hot weather when fresh fruit decays rapidly. Bananas should never be given to a young child.

A child under four years of age should never have dried or salted meats, sausage, pork, game, liver, kidney, goose, or duck. Fried and raw vegetables, hot fresh breads, cakes and pastries, salads, candy, sirups, tea, coffee, beer, cider, and soda water are all unsuitable foods for a child.—Children's Bureau, Washington.

TRANSFERRED AFFECTION

The music schools are full of girls bright, active and ardent in the pursuit of study. Many of them are accomplished pianists or violinists. Then Prince Charming happens along. The Prince finds a girl of talent and sensitiveness and insists upon marrying her. For a year or more after the wedding the music study is continued. Then as occasional choristers come to aid the duet, practice is neglected. The plea is that the mother has much to do that she has transferred affection to the kiddies. That may be true, but it is doubtful if any mother is so busy as not to be able to afford half an hour a day to maintain her interest in music. The country is full of brilliant women who have not "kept up" their studies and yet husbands are just as fond of music in middle age as when they went a-courting. Furthermore, the advantage children have in hearing their mother play or sing with elegance and distinction is not fully realized.

HELP FOR THE RETURNED MEN

Surely the abundance of good things to comfort the pain wracked bodies and sick appetites of our heroic returned boys is proof of the liberality of our prairie farmers' wives and daughters. Delicious pies, jellies, home-made bread, fruit, and eggs and every good thing as well as cushions are being sent in. Just a suggestion was made and a steady stream is pouring in and if the friends could see the pleasure they are giving and the appreciation of them all they would be richly repaid for their labor of love for the boys who have given so much for us all. Pay a visit to Tuxedo Military Hospital when in Winnipeg and see for yourselves.

Mrs. L. M. McKee.

Winnipeg, Man.

Stand of Farmers' Candidates

Attitude of National Platform Candidates on Winning the War---The Fusion Movement

The Grain Growers' Association since the earliest period of the war has steadfastly recognized the urgency of the call for the fullest support both in men and material resources which Canada can render to the great cause. Canada must regard herself not merely as a supporter of the Empire and the Allies, but as a principal, defending that which is essentially her own interest. In support of their position, grain growers have been ready at every stage both in men and dollars to do their part, and today are at least as fully represented in the fighting line as any other class of our population.

The association has from the beginning, advocated a "win-the-war" policy. They believe there is necessity for complete organization of the nation's forces for the winning of the war, including not only the conscription of men for fighting, but also, and simultaneously, the control of industry and the mobilization of wealth—thus laying every interest, every industry and every class under tribute for the accomplishing of the national purpose.

For such organization, our conviction is that the primary requisite is a government which so completely represents the nation, that both party interest and class interest are utterly eliminated, a government national in the sense of being non-partisan, free from the control of special privilege and with an executive chosen for practical ability and for personal probity.

Mere Coalition Not Sufficient

Looking at the present situation, we are compelled to conclude that no mere coalition of the two political parties could meet the case. The privileged interests would almost certainly dominate such a coalition as they have dominated each of the parties in the past. The nation has been long looking for a government that is really free of sinister control and unquestionably would rally as one man to the support of such a government.

It is fully recognized that Sir Robert Borden honestly desires to lead the nation in a "win-the-war" policy, and that he has been for months attempting some grouping of parties which would enable him to effect this purpose. What he has not yet attempted is to form a government free of the partisan and class dictators who have been dominant too long—a government wholly and undeniably national in its personnel and purpose.

It is necessary to specifically direct the attention of our people to the fact that the so-called national government which is being proposed is not even ostensibly free of partyism. More than that,

The following is a signed statement of nominees who are standing on the Farmers' Platform for the coming Federal election. It should clarify the political atmosphere for those who may be confused as a result of the many attempts to befog the issue and to split the independent farmers' movement in Western Canada.

the proposal includes no repudiation of the system by which the predatory interests are continuing to rob the people.

It is also recognized that the Borden government has moved in the direction of conscription of men and is intent on carrying out that purpose. There is, however, a universal demand for the efficient conscription of the material and financial power of the nation, so that the energy and resources of the man at home, as well as

It is significant in this connection to note that the government and the public press generally confine their interpretations of a "win-the-war" policy to conscription of men for fighting. Frequently all reference to material, industrial and fiscal matters is bitterly denounced as "vacillating," "treasonable" or "quit-the-war." Similarly in the movements for "fusion" candidates the one consideration insisted upon is conscription of men. In the light of the government's attitude toward the special interests as exhibited, in its action in regard to the tariff and the taxation of profits and in its failure to check profiteering, such a propaganda is easily explainable. So-called "fusion" candidates who

would stand by the government on conscription of men and would be discreetly non-committal as to the commandeering of wealth, would be entirely acceptable to the classes who are planning with matchless cunning to retain their grip upon Canada's sources of wealth during and after the war.

Why has the government persistently denied the nation its will in the matter of a national government and in the matter of general mobilization of all its resources for the winning of the war? There is but one answer—the privileged corporations are still dominant.

Are "Win-the-War" Candidates

The candidates now in the field selected to stand on the National Platform formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture are "win-the-war" candidates. They stand for simultaneous conscription of men and wealth. They insist that all

excess business profits with a special tax on income, be used by the nation for paying the expenses of the war and for adequately caring for our soldiers and their dependants. They stand for national control of every industry affected by war conditions. Given a National government, as described above, they feel that the nation's honor may be fully vindicated.

They hold that the principles set forth in their platform are valid and would ensure the best possible results if fully applied during war time, as well as in times of peace. They

would, however, be prepared to forego the immediate discussion of tariff amendments (as being, in the opinion of some, a contentious matter,) if given full assurance that an adequate measure of excess profits and income taxation would be put in operation at the earliest moment, and that thus a genuine mobilization of wealth would accompany conscription of men. To these principles



R. O. HENDERS
President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
Win-the-war Candidate in Macdonald, Manitoba



J. A. MAHARG
President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.
Win-the-war Candidate in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

the strength and courage of the men at the front may be devoted to the cause. Sir Robert has chosen almost completely to ignore this universal demand. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that, in the absence of any open opposition to conscription of wealth, the government's refusal to act must be attributed to the secret influence of interested individuals, corporations or classes.



R. MCKENZIE
Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and
Win-the-war Candidate in Brandon, Man.



J. S. WOOD
Vice-President Manitoba Grain Growers' Association
and Win-the-war Candidate in Portage la Prairie, Man.



THOS. BEVERIDGE
Win-the-war Candidate in Souris, Man.

Continued on Page 39

A COMPETITION FOR LOCALS

As announced at our secretaries' convention in June last, your Central office has been working on the proposition of giving some form of recognition for merit among our local unions. You will remember at that time it was stated that probably some awards would be given for merit in special lines of work and that in addition, there would be a prize for the best all round local, this award to be made on points for different activities. The Central office of course could not afford anything in the way of prizes for merit in special lines of work which our locals take up, and in that not much progress has been made as it will have to be worked out on a self-supporting basis, which means of course co-operation with other institutions. The general all round local however, is a matter which belongs specifically to the U.F.A. as an organization, and where we would look for the bulk of the benefits which might be derived in a competition of this kind to come to ourselves. The following is offered by way of suggestion as a preliminary division of points awarded under the various headings. These headings are not necessarily final and we are open to suggestions from any local or member of the organization for additional headings or ideas which might be incorporated into our work:

	Points
1—Total number of members in the local	100
2—Total number of women members in local or U.F.W.A.	100
3—Number of meetings held during year and regularity of same	100
4—The general program for meetings during year	100
5—Regular correspondence with Central office and remittances of membership dues	75
6—The distribution of annual reports and other Central office literature	75
7—Incorporation of co-operative trading activities of local	75
8—Livestock shipping activities of local	50
9—Egg circle and poultry shipping by local	50
10—Insurance work of local through Central office	50
11—General work of local in the community, such as co-operation with fairs or other local organizations, including patriotic subscription work	50
12—Assistance to members or people requiring same in the community through use of legal department or as the occasion may require	50
13—Existence of community library, literary or debating society, or work of a similar nature	50
14—Holding of annual picnic	25
15—Building of U.F.A. hall	25
16—Beef ring	25
Total points	1,000

It is suggested that the competition along these lines would start on January 1, 1918, and run throughout that year, but some recognition may be given to the local which comes closest to filling the bill this year. We would like to hear from any local that is willing to take up a contest along these lines between now and December 31. The idea of a competition along these lines would of course be not only to introduce a spirit of friendly competition among the locals, but it has a dual purpose in suggesting to the more backward locals ways and means by which they can make their work more comprehensive and such as is likely to appeal to a larger percentage of the people in the community, and recognizing that in drawing up this list we have likely overlooked a number of activities which some of our locals have already found very profitable to themselves in the way of interesting their members, we have merely thrown this out as a tentative suggestion and hope that readers of this paragraph will write us offering any suggestions for its improvement that may occur to them.

P. P. W.

WHY YOU SHOULD BE A U.F.A. MEMBER

1. Because without the U.F.A., the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company would never have come into existence. The U.F.A. was the only organization in the province to take up the elevator question, investigate and discuss at its annual convention the whole situation, and finally bring pressure to

bear on the government to secure the charter which brought the elevator company into being, and then through its executive undertook the work of organization until that work had reached a stage where it could be turned over to the shareholders themselves, to be managed by a board of their own selection. The U.F.A. was the first organization to make a serious effort to give you increased service and truer co-operative principles by the amalgamation with The Grain Growers' Grain Company, thus creating the United Grain Growers Limited.

2. Because the U.F.A. through its Central office is doing everything possible to increase the business of the company, particularly through the co-operative and livestock departments. The Central office is doing everything possible to assist the head office of the United Grain Growers, and has consistently brought its influence to bear on the government whenever an amendment to its charter has been required. In other words, the U.F.A. is exercising in the fullest possible manner its functions as the parent body in which the company originated.

3. Because the U.F.A. is a great voluntary organization absolutely dependent on voluntary subscription in the form of a membership fee or donation, preferably the former, and has for its object ideals which a purely commercial institution such as the elevator company can never achieve even if it were within its powers as a company. The U.F.A. is organized with a view to representing the people themselves. It may not be all that you might wish or think that it should be, but if that is the case it is because you are not doing your share to make it what you think it should be. The U.F.A. is a protective body. It stands for the protection of the weak against the strong. It stands for the protection of the individual against the corporation. It has exercised these functions for years. It would be even more prominent in this regard if its financial circumstances would permit of more work being undertaken. The U.F.A. is a general information bureau. It stands to help you in the local problems which confront you from time to time, whether they be purely a matter of organization or whether they be social or economic. The U.F.A. stands to bring all the sections of the province together, not with the idea of forcing the views of any one section on some other section, but as a medium for the general information of the whole, and for providing united action on matters in which the great majority are in complete accord.

Some Things The U.F.A. Has Accomplished

(a) The U.F.A. alone of all the farmers' organizations in Canada commenced the fight in 1910 for a general reduction on all freight rates charged by the railways in Western Canada. The fight resulted in a general all-round reduction of Western freight rates.

(b) The U.F.A. after a hard two years' fight secured the passing of the act respecting the sale of farm machinery in 1913. Prior to this the province was over-run with a large number of unreliable machine companies and the farmer had no protection however unfair the contract he may have signed. The act gave him protection and compelled the machine companies to stand by the representations of their agents. As a result the mushroom companies that had flourished so mightily beforehand, went out of business and left the province.

(c) The U.F.A. secured the Co-operative Trading Societies Act. Prior to the passing of this act the only way in which farmers could incorporate for business purposes was under the joint stock companies act, which was designed specifically for use by private corporations. The co-operative act provides a simple method of incorporation at low cost on a purely co-operative basis.

(d) The U.F.A. secured the passing of the Direct Legislation Act. The principle of direct legislation was first introduced into Western Canada at an annual convention of the U.F.A. No one was able to explain what it meant at

the time, but the Central office took the matter up and education along these lines spread at a very rapid rate. The present act is not satisfactory, but was used successfully in the prohibition campaign, and constitutes a very important step in the movement to secure recognition of the wishes of the people in the matter of legislation.

(e) The U.F.A. was one of the first to take up the matter of agricultural credit. The U.F.A. has given an immense amount of publicity to this question through its debates and through the work of the Central office in making public the particulars of what has been done in this regard in other countries. There is no doubt that without the work that has been done by the U.F.A., this most important question would not have received the attention which it has received from our governments, and that the present tendency of both federal and provincial governments to give special consideration to the question of farm mortgages on long terms at a low rate of interest would never have materialized. We still have much work to do in this line and continued organization and agitation alone will do it.

(f) The U.F.A. has played its part in all the different matters of Dominion wide concern that have been taken up by the interprovincial farmers' organizations, such as parcels post; amendments to the Canada Grain Act, the Bank Act, Railway Act and other important measures. The U.F.A. was responsible for the improvement in the regulations governing the maintenance of fire guards by the railway companies, and much other work of a similar nature. These are things which benefit every farmer in the province and they are some of the reasons which we feel justify us in asking every farmer in the province to become a member and pay his dollar membership fee.

In general, the U.F.A. stands for enforcing by united effort the recognition of the interests of the people on governments and private corporations. Its objects are as broad as the people who ally themselves with the U.F.A. as members choose to make them. It stands for closer organization in all matters which form part of the farmers' business, both in producing and marketing. It stands for an improvement in the conditions under which he has to conduct the financial side of his business; it stands for an improvement of the economic conditions under which he has to work; it stands for an improvement of the political conditions under which the people have to live. In a few words, it aims to be a great voluntary organization of the farmers, standing for their protection in whatever direction they choose to use it, and offers itself as a medium whereby every farmer can make his opinions heard and play his part as a farmer and a citizen in regulating conditions under which he has to live and work.

As an organization promoted by the U.F.A., the United Grain Growers has certain definite objects of a purely commercial character which it is pledged to carry out, but the U.F.A. as the parent body has only just started on the work which it has to do, and that work is of a nature which a commercial body can never accomplish. The work for which the farmers have organized in Canada can never be accomplished until their full strength has been mobilized as a class, that is to say as a body of men, all of whom are engaged in the same class of work. No commercial body, even though composed of the farmers themselves, can act for the farmers in adjusting their relationship with other classes (using the term in the same way as defined above) or with governments, or other commercial institutions. The only organization in the province which is constituted in such a way that it can carry out this difficult yet most essential work is the U.F.A. For these reasons, as set forth, we have no hesitation whatsoever in calling on every farmer, particularly shareholders in our commercial organizations, local and otherwise, to play his part in helping to carry on the work of the parent body. We trust that you will do your share.

P. P. W.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PEACE RIVER CROP GOOD

Mr. H. L. Dundas of Bear Lake in the Peace River district, sends a very interesting account of harvesting conditions and operations as they were existing upon date of writing, September 20. He reports that only late oats remained to be cut, while the fine weather has enabled farmers to stack their crops in the best condition. Wheat will be classed in the first three grades, it being of good color and hard, and will yield on an average 25 bushels per acre. In the case of oats, while those which were sown on poorly cultivated land suffered much from drought during the hot spell of the past summer, those sown on well cultivated ground or on summer fallow will return from 70 to 80 bushels per acre, from which the farmers are learning that it pays to summer fallow after a rotation of three crops, and also that to ensure high yields the land must be well tilled. The results of the satisfactory returns being now secured are shown in the straightening out of old obligations, and confidence with regard to the future is manifested in the outlay which is taking place in cattle and machinery, and the amount of new breaking that is being done. Altogether the farmers in that country appear to be facing the future with every confidence.

The annual gathering and picnic of Vale Local Union No. 398 was held recently at the grounds of the Rush Lake school. A very large number of people attended from surrounding districts as well as a number of representatives of business firms from Medicine Hat. A good list of sports were put on, including horse racing, foot racing of all kinds, catching the greased pig and climbing the greasy pole. A tug-of-war was held in which the Medicine Hat team, after a hard contest, were defeated. The Waddington baseball nine also suffered defeat from the Vale team. In the evening, a very successful dance was held. The proceeds of the refreshment booth, which was conducted by the ladies, were donated to the Red Cross fund, the amount being \$59.86.

ALBERTA NONPARTIZAN LEAGUE

The executive of the Nonpartizan League of Canada, Alberta branch, met early in August, and approved of plans for organization. A staff of field organizers had been built up under the direction of H. W. Johnson, of Alderson, as head organizer for the province. As a result of organization work the membership of the league has rapidly increased. The number of members joining in July was approximately 150, in August 450 and in September almost 900. As the staff has been increased it is expected that the league will be able to make October a record month.

A small Calgary paper entitled "The Nut Cracker" has been re-christened and is now known as the Alberta Nonpartizan. A section of this paper will be devoted to nonpartizan politics. One of the league's activities is the conduct of a forum in one of the Calgary theatres in which lectures are given relating to progressive measures. Recently Dr. Bland lectured on "Canada at the Cross Roads," and on "Labor and Christianity in the New Age." The league expects to enter candidates in several of the federal constituencies in the forthcoming election.

ALBERTA SHORTHORN BREEDERS TO ORGANIZE

A call has been issued for a meeting of the pure bred shorthorn breeders in the province of Alberta, to meet at the School of Agriculture at Olds on Monday, November 12, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of organizing an Alberta Provincial Shorthorn Breeders' Association. All the breeders of pure bred shorthorns in the province are urgently invited to attend. Notices have been mailed to as many addresses as were available, but as a complete list is very difficult to secure, the parties who are calling the meeting are very anxious that every breeder of pure bred shorthorns who sees this announcement will be sure to attend the meeting. W. A. Dryden, president of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, will be present and will address the gathering, and it is expected that he will bring with him one or two of the prominent shorthorn breeders of Eastern Canada. This will be a very important gathering of shorthorn men and it is expected it will be largely attended by those interested in the breed in Alberta.

FURTHER PROGRESS

Since the days of Pym and Hampden very much has been won. The average man now has what politicians refer to as "vote and influence." That is a greater possession than has been commonly realized; and the explanation of the comparative failure of democracy in the last generation or two lies just in the fact that the ordinary citizen has so inadequately recognized his power, and hence so frequently failed to exercise it for the removal of abuses, for the prevention of the rise of new forms of tyranny and for common betterment generally. We have complacently discussed our "limited monarchy" and our "manhood franchise" and our "people's will," but in actual practice we have not as a people in any consecutive way exercised our "will." We have not as a people governed ourselves. We have still been governed. And yet in actual fact the power is in our hands. With their ballots the majority can exercise their will. That power which was wielded by the Eastern King of whom it was written that "whom he would he set up and whom he would he put down," is really in our hands as a people. Occasionally at least we have the power of placing and displacing those who represent us in public affairs. If there is a man in high place today whom people wish to condemn they can condemn him. If there is a man who should be called from private life to public service, by their elective franchise the people can call him. Power and the means of securing further power is in the hands of the people at the present time.

Undemocratic Survivals

If the people only could know how great their power is surely they would act. Here is a population in which by an iniquitous taxation law the whole people enrich a little group of comparatively few hundreds, while many thousands are pinched in the actual necessities of life. Here is a system of corporations established by law doing business with farmers and laborers, and realizing profits which aggregate millions and which actually constitute from twenty-five to one or two or three hundred per cent., while those who furnish them produce and labor often realize only a bare and toilsome living with no appreciable percentage of gain. Here is a system of judiciary established and salaried in figures which bear no discoverable relation to the wage of the average man. Yet the rich man who can pay is able in the courts to outwit and vanquish the poor and to escape the penalty of his crimes just because he is able to buy the legal service for which the poor man cannot pay. Here is a nation one of whose primary needs is food—the products of the earth—but a few people have craftily secured many thousands of acres of productive soil and refuse to permit the cultivation till a certain tribute is paid them; and the land remains untilld and the people bear the brunt. Here is a people living widely scattered over many thousands of miles. One of their primary needs is intercommunication and transportation. Great steel highways have been built, but they are controlled in the interest of a small group and the people pay the price and endure the condition.

Shall We Keep Them Still?

Do you suppose these things would continue if the people really knew that by one vote in one year they could abolish these conditions and establish in their place agencies based on the ideal of smashing private privilege and profiteering and designed to secure justice and the highest good to all? Would they not rise as one man and in the spirit of the all round square deal banish these hoary anachronisms that lie as degrading blots upon the surface of our democracy? Would they not, forgetting all imagined allegiance to any antiquated party group, seek for representatives whose primary qualification is an intelligent and purposeful love of justice and right and set them at once to do the nation's work? What we need for our further progress is primarily the adequate use by the people of the power which is now in their hands. We are facing a general election. The superlative need is that we secure representatives of principle and honor who will do right, not only with the paramount question of the war, but with all other issues—and they are manifold and multiform—which the coming government must face. War provision, war

maintenance, war cost and the fiscal and economic channels through which national necessities must be met will have to be dealt with, as well as the primary problem of men; and in order that the vital interests of our people be not betrayed they must send to parliament men of vision and principle and judgment and backbone. And if they so act we may yet hope that out of the shadow of war and after all the reactionary and deplorable incidents of recent years there may come further progress in the direction of a genuine democracy—a rule of the people, by the people and for the people.—W. R. W.

THEY'RE THINKING ABOUT IT

Today I had a half hour's conversation with a farmer, just an average Manitoba farmer. We spoke—with him leading—of various aspects of present day conditions as they affect the farmer—grain selling, production propaganda, party government, corporation-owned railways, food control, packing-house profits, etc., and in every phase as he discussed it one thing impressed me. It was his concentrated passion of indignation at the unchecked domination of the moneyed interests in matters that should be controlled from the basis of public well being and of an absolutely square deal for the average man. He is not a party man roused by the oratory of some red hot campaigner. He is not a socialist flaming against capitalism and advocating drastic revolution. He has not even been inspired by some enthusiastic grain grower or political independent. He is simply an ordinary man who is perhaps a little more observant than some others of the currents and conditions of life. And as he buys his implements and does the other ordinary business of his farm he is finding evidence on every hand that the interests are hemming him in and skimming the cream of life and making the ordinary life conform to limitations which they set. He is discovering in practical ways that the political parties are bond servants of those interests and that in the present public situation there is practically no reason to hope for relief.

And, as I noted the unanswerable logic, but especially the personal force of his impassioned demand as to why we must remain subject to these scoundrel robbers of the public heritage, I concluded that we have here a factor in our Canadian life of most hopeful significance and one whose meaning we should not miss. If the average man is thinking in this way, if the man on the land is becoming personally conscious that he is circumscribed and handicapped by a system which has superimposed itself upon what we have been fondly imagining was democracy, and which is fattening upon that of which it robs the common man, there is reason to hope that he will begin to devise some means of breaking the yoke. I believe my friend is one of thousands in Western Canada who are being vitally impressed with the fact of our national, political, economic and even personal subservience to the special privilege groups who are our masters; one of thousands who are beginning to quote to themselves the old line, "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." Canada is facing the opportunity of electing her representatives to the supreme legislative body of the nation. If there is, as I believe, a concentrated body of personal resentment and indignation against the long continued submission to the sinister control, her electors will see to it that with all their other mighty responsibilities, the men elected will be such as will once and for all banish the plutocrats and set our people free.—W. R. W.

JUST HUMAN SYMPATHY

A young Scotch widow was telling of the sad, sad days just a few brief months ago when her husband, stricken in the prime of life, was taken from her side and she was left in a strange country among strangers. And she said, "I have a letter from the Grain Growers. He belonged to the Grain Growers. He had been their secretary." She had found that the

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Grain Growers not only individually but as a body took thought for her in her loneliness; and in her future life her thought of the association will be colored by her grateful remembrance of their kindness to her in her time of need. The ministry of human kindness and the visiting of the fatherless and the widows in their affliction is an essential part of the Grain Growers' creed and will be practiced wherever the ideals of the association are fully assimilated. So mote it be.

THE EFFICIENCY IDEAL

The ideal of efficiency is very old. It may be presumed that our pre-historic ancestors applied it to their implements of labor. If the rude spade or hoe which a man had made for his work didn't fulfil its purpose, couldn't be used for digging or cultivation, it was adjudged unsatisfactory and either made over or cast aside and replaced by another. We apply it today to our implements and machines. If a binder doesn't bind or binds one sheaf and misses three; if an automobile persists in stopping every 25 feet or demands 30 minutes work for every fresh start; there will certainly ensue either a re-making or a replacing. It is demanded of a machine that it be efficient, that it actually do the work for which it was constructed. And we are applying it in business and industry. If a stenographer cannot take—reasonably well—your dictation or having taken it cannot—reasonably well—read and type what she has taken; if a clerk behind your counter cannot sell goods to your customers, some change is likely to be demanded. It is reasonable to require that an employee do the work he or she has engaged to do.

And similarly in these days farmers are demanding of themselves efficiency on the land. This does not mean that a man can always guarantee himself a crop. Some conditions of crop production are always beyond his control. But he can see to it that the land is thoroughly cleaned and cultivated, that it is protected by necessary fencing, that suitable rotation is arranged for and that clean seed is provided and sown at the proper season. He can be efficient so far as meeting the conditions which are under his control. And till he becomes intelligent and industrious for that he will not be in the first class of the tillers of the soil. And so the local Grain Growers' Association must be required to be efficient. Its officers must have some standard or ideal of what they expect it to do and it is up to them to secure from it at least a fair approximation to that standard. The more definite their ideal is, the more unanimously it is agreed upon by the leaders, the greater will be their success in securing efficiency. The fact that a certain branch fell somewhat short of efficiency last year is no good reason for slackness this year. What is needed is mutual and cordial understanding, purposeful planning and energetic pursuit of the general co-operation which is the primary condition of success. This month, this very October, ought to see the officials of every branch in careful consultation for efficiency in the work of the approaching winter. Plan your work today—and tomorrow work your plan.—W. R. W.

THE CITY WORKS A FARM

A balance sheet issued by the Town Council of Glasgow is an illuminating and suggestive document which might well be pondered by some cities in Canada which are subject to the affliction of arrears of taxes and to the constant difficulty of adequately providing the funds necessary for city expenses. The Glasgow Council works a farm of some 400 acres. In 1913-14 there was a clear gain over all expenses of £473. In 1915-16, when the expenses included higher wages, implements, seeds and feeding stuffs, the profit rose to £1,496. It is even possible that some rural municipalities in Canada might do worse than acquire a section or two on occasion and get some pointers from Bonnie Scotland. Why not?

A PLEA FOR JUSTICE

The editor of the Country Homemakers page has very clearly and fully informed the women of their position in the next federal election and once more we are forcibly reminded that "ma can't vote." Of our disappointment it is futile to speak; but surely it is up to every women's local of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association to voice their indignation by resolutions at their first meeting and forwarding the same to the Central organization to be published in The Guide, and also forward a copy to the government that has perpetrated the outrage. I do not doubt many of us are in the same position—our husbands are past the age limit, one boy is needed to run the home farm and other sons are doing what they have been asked to do, "produce," and having as many as five nephews at the front does not count, even though a sixth has paid the extreme penalty.

Surely the men of the West who have so consistently upheld the claims of the women for justice will see that our next government has a truer vision of the rights of the people.—A. Tooth, Eli, Man.

OAKVILLE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The women's auxiliary at Oakville are keeping busy holding their meetings on the second Tuesday of each month. A village lot has been donated to them for the Belgian Relief Fund and the women are preparing for its disposal. On August 13, a canning demonstration took place conducted by Miss Crawford of the Agricultural College. There was a good attendance and gratifying interest manifested. The topics discussed at the monthly meetings are proving very helpful and may be expected to assist materially in the taking up of the responsibilities of citizenship.

Acknowledgement is hereby made of \$143, received per W. I. Ford from the Harlington branch for Y.M.C.A. work in connection with the war. There is no more deserving cause and many branches throughout the province have helped splendidly and the opportunity is still open.

QUOTABLES QUOTED

"A great economic wrong has been inflicted upon the world by the exploitation of all natural resources, a waste made possible by modern means of transportation and manufacture employed under control of the purpose of present gain alone, untempered by the thought of service or of responsibility for the future; a wrong of such magnitude as to amount to actual spoliation of coming generations, of such magnitude as to amount to actual defiance of the God of Providence."—John MacDougall.

"The one pervading evil of democracy is the tyranny of the majority that succeeds by force or fraud in carrying elections. To break off that point is to avert the danger. The common system of representation perpetuates the danger. Unusual electorates afford no security to minorities. Equal electorates give none to minorities. Thirty-five years ago it was pointed out that the remedy is proportional representation."—Lord Acton.

"New Zealanders have a much more social, a much less rigid, conception of property than that held by the 'citizens' of Europe. They accept expropriation not only when it is necessary, but whenever it is for the public good. If a large landowner does not cultivate his lands, public opinion thinks it quite right that he should be forced to sell in order to make way for a crowd of settlers."—Siegfried.

"The colony (New Zealand) does not want these large estates. Their owners should be the last to seek protection from the state. I regard large estates, whether partially in use or not at all, as a social pest, an obstacle to trade and a barrier in the way of progress."—Reeves.

"Autocracy must be banished from Canada, whether it takes the form of a bloated plutocracy which has grown rich on the profits of war, or comes in the garb of intolerance, setting race against race and creed against creed."

"The foundation of democracy is the franchise law under which its people register their will, the method in which the franchise is exercised and the machinery of government by which the wishes of the people are carried into effect."

THE FREIGHT RATES CASE

Outside of the question of financing the war the biggest thing in the field of economics which the people of Canada are facing today is the insistent and well organized campaign of the Canadian railways for an increase of rates and a re-classification of commodities which if granted would load the people of this country with a yearly tribute rivalling in extent the interest on our huge national debt. Yet the public generally can scarcely be said to be giving any real study to the matter and certainly it does not seem to have any adequate conception of the magnitude of the economic burden which the increases demanded would entail.

The railways are pressing for an increase of 15 per cent. in freight and passenger rates and for authority to put into force a new classification which would be equivalent to a considerable further raise of rates.

\$40,000,000 Plus Hidden Increase

The gross earnings of the Canadian railways during 1916 were \$263,157,000, so that a 15 per cent increase would add something like \$40,000,000 to their net revenues. Of this the C.P.R. would secure nearly one half, the C.N.R. and the G.T.R. each approximately one sixth. This huge sum in itself would constitute an enormous additional burden but it is far short of constituting the total cost which the increase would load upon the people of Canada.

To the \$40,000,000 stated there must be added also the tremendous increase in freight rates involved in an innocent looking rearrangement of classifications, etc., proposed under the now notorious classification No. 17. This inconspicuous expedient of raising the classifications of a vast number of commodities, of restricting assortment in the car-load and of increasing greatly the minimum car-load quantity has quite the effect of materially raising freight rates and in some cases the advance thus sought to be brought about quite exceeds the 15 per cent. increase in rate for which the railway companies are openly contending. To ascertain just what increased net earnings tariff No. 17 would bring the railroads of Canada would require months of close application by a body of experts and even then the result could be but approximate, but there is no doubt that this revised tariff would substantially increase carrying charges, add many millions of dollars to the net earnings of the railroads, load the small distributor, especially in the West, with quite disproportionately greater burdens and materially increase the cost of distribution already enormously wasteful to the detriment of the cause of greater production. However, since the aggregate of net earnings from this hidden tax is well nigh impossible of ascertainment, we shall deal for the present with the proposed 15 per cent increase and the \$40,000,000 additional revenue which it would bring to the railway companies.

A Colossal Burden

High freight rates bear with exceptional severity upon production, especially in the West with her remoteness from sources of supply. Most of the supplies which her people consume are brought from without and pass through the hands of a large number of successive middlemen, each in his turn taking his toll of profit upon the gross cost of goods to himself including carriage charges, so that with every advance of freight rates our consumers pay in increased prices vastly more than the added amount of freight collected by the railways. For illustration a hypothetical case may be stated. A cotton manufacturer in Montreal pays the added 15 per cent. freight on his raw material. In selling his finished product to a garment manufacturer in Toronto he adds his regular rate of profit, say 10 per cent. to be moderate, on to the 15 per cent. increase of freight as well as the other items of cost. The garment manufacturer re-sells to a jobber at a profit, the jobber to a Winnipeg wholesaler, the wholesaler to a Saskatchewan retailer and he in turn to the consumer upon the prairie. The progression works out somewhat as follows:

First Manufacturer	pays 15 %	added freight, adds 10 %	profit, charges 16 1/2 %
Second Manufacturer	pays 16 1/2 %	added freight, adds 10 %	profit, charges 18 1/2 %
Jobber	pays 18 1/2 %	added freight, adds 10 %	profit, charges 20 %
Wholesaler	pays 20 %	added freight, adds 20 %	profit, charges 24 %
Retailer	pays 24 %	added freight, adds 33 1/3 %	profit, charges 32 %

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

It is easily seen therefore that a 15 per cent. increase of freight rates will in some instances and on many commodities load upon the consuming public a charge fully twice as great as the amount actually collected by the railway companies and on this account, if for no other, high freight rates bear with extraordinary detriment upon production, especially in the West.

Increased Cost All Around

Nor does the above illustrated progressive increase of charge by any means cover the whole field of this and similar disproportionate costs required to be carried by the consumer for every increase of rates of carrying charges. There must also be taken into account the increased cost of the actual processes entering into the manufacture, transportation and distribution occasioned by the higher cost of machinery, building material, construction and wages generally, which enter into the cost estimates at every stage of the production and handling of a commodity and which are all increased progressively at each handling every time that carriage charges are advanced. We see then that the \$40,000,000 additional revenue for which the railway companies are so earnestly contending may well cost the producing public of Canada twice that amount even without adding the hidden advance of freight rates covered by tariff No. 17. If therefore the two applications of the railroads are conceded it would appear reasonably certain that Canada will have to shoulder in added tax probably not less than \$80,000,000 per year, a sum sufficient to pay interest on the major portion of Canada's entire national debt. This inconspicuous 15 per cent., together with the increase covered by tariff No. 17 constitutes therefore a prospective financial burden upon the people of Canada well nigh approximating that occasioned by the war. While it may be argued that these increases are merely war-time measures the public has no assurance whatever that at the end of the war the railway companies will go back to their pre-war rates and their old tariffs. Indeed in the opinion of the writer it is highly improbable that such increases would be removed without a bitter fight of long duration. If these proposed increases are granted Canada will be loaded with the huge tax which they will occasion almost, if not altogether, as permanently as she will be with the interest on her war debt. Adding this tax to the enormous interest charge which Canada will have to pay on a national debt approximating by the close of the war anywhere from two billions of dollars up, we would face an economic burden which might well retard the nation's progress for a generation to come. Yet it is to be feared that the people of Canada generally have their attention fixed so intently upon the war and the country's strictly political problems that this highly important question has been allowed to slip by their notice as if it were of small moment.

Railways Have Benefitted By War

Having proven the enormity of the burden which these proposed increases would entail, we have not yet shown that the demand of the railway companies is unjustified, but this we think is also quite possible of demonstration. In dealing with this phase of the question pre-war conditions may not enter into the consideration. If indeed it were so—and we do not admit it—that prior to the war freight rates were too low in justice to the transportation companies, yet in all reason no one will argue that the latter should be permitted to take advantage of conditions arising out of the war and during the war to rectify pre-war conditions. We shall therefore deal only with war conditions in this connection; for while it is true that some of our railways

have not been prosperous either before or during war times, it is necessary in order to justify the huge advance asked to produce something more than evidence that some of our railroads are not and have not been prosperous.

Everyone is aware of the fact that operating expenses have increased during the last three years, but the increased cost of operating does not in itself justify a demand for increased rates. Indeed it bears upon the question only as it relates itself to the net revenues derived from operation. It is found upon examination of government reports and statistics that greatly as operating expenses have increased their ratio to gross earnings has not increased. Rather, as will be shown further on, it has materially decreased. In other words it is costing the railway companies less in operating expenses per dollar of gross earning than in any year since 1912 or during 10 years previous thereto, and this is true of the G.T.R., the C.P.R., and the C.N.R. This condition is probably the result of the enormously increased traffic of the railway companies during the past year or two but if it can be shown that the railway companies are making better financial returns on their transportation business during the present year than formerly, then there remains less justification for any increase in freight rates than there must have been during a long period of years before the war.

Huge Profits Predicted

Writing of the operations of the C.P.R., the London Statist, having dealt with the earnings of that road for the first five months of the year 1917, says in part, "Should it so turn out that net earnings show no change in the current half year the profits for the whole of 1916-17 from railway operation alone will amount to about \$35,000,000," and it predicts a profit of 17.31 per cent. upon the capital stock. The C.N.R. on the other hand showed during 1916 a balance of net earnings over 40 per cent. greater than during 1915 or \$9,373,000 for 1916 as against \$6,623,000 for 1915. The C.P.R. certainly does not require the increase and it is pretty generally understood, is not pressing for it, which is greatly to its credit; yet if the increase were granted the C.P.R. would receive some \$19,000,000 of additional revenue to pass on to its shareholders already making enormous profits on the capital in use. The C.N.R. is vastly less in need of advanced rates than it was two or three years ago or before the war, whereas the G.T.R. for the period above referred to also shows a gratifying increase of the ratio of its gross earnings to its operating expenses. The G.T.R. during the first five months of the current year increased the ratio of its gross earnings to its operating expenses by 9.51 per cent. During the same period the C.P.R. showed a corresponding increase of 13.35 per cent. and the C.N.R. 22.52 per cent. Since then the railroads are better off than before the war so far as net earnings are concerned, there can be no valid "war-time" arguments for increased rates. The public ought not to be confused by arguments based on the increased cost of operation for since the companies' revenues have increased in greater proportion than the cost of operation, such argument can have no bearing upon the point at issue.

There remains to be dealt with only the one claim made by railroad men that the railroads cannot increase the efficiency of their service or the amount of their equipment without these increased revenues. To this it should be sufficient to reply that in the presence of the writer in his hearing a prominent official of a great Canadian railway speaking before the Canada Grain Commission in the city of Winnipeg a short time ago, stated with the utmost emphasis that the railway company which he represents could not possibly increase the service this year for want of skilled labor. He admitted freely that the equipment of this great railroad is deteriorating, that almost no new engines have been added to its equipment since the war began and

gave much evidence to show that it would be impossible for his company to increase its equipment, to lay down any additional road or even fully to maintain its equipment, but he did not even hint that the cause of all this was lack of revenues or of capital. He did state, however, that it was absolutely impossible to secure the skilled labor required to do the work entailed. This company has plenty of money and plenty of profits, yet by its own admission it is not able to keep its equipment and service up to its pre-war standard. If this condition is true of one great Canadian railway, it must be true of the others also. The Canadian public therefore cannot hope to assure itself of any increase in efficiency of service or of material increase of equipment by any of the railroads merely by submitting to the enormously burdensome increase of transportation rates which today the latter are insisting upon.

This discussion would not be complete without dealing with the attitude of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association on this important question. This association, it is reported, has freely consented to the increases asked for and thus has greatly strengthened the hands of the railway companies in their contention, but why should the Canadian Manufacturers' Association object to high freight rates? What most interests its members is that which affects them directly in their business; so that if they are effectively safeguarded against discrimination, their interest in the matter becomes comparatively slight. High freight rates have little, if any, detrimental effect upon the interests of manufacturers and dealers in general if fairly applied. Indeed the higher the freight the greater will be their profits since, as shown in the foregoing table each in turn adds his percentage of profit to the cost to him of the article which he is handling including the freight paid, no matter how high the rate. Unfortunately the general public do not seem to be alive to the importance of this whole question and the press has given altogether too little attention to it. Practically the only body of influence which has strongly opposed the granting of these increases in their entirety is the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of the Western provinces and Ontario, yet the writer is confident that not the farmers and the laboring consumers of the cities only, but every business man as well, if he will permit himself to study this problem from all angles, will be prepared to join in the fight against the applications of the railway companies when the Railway Commission comes West to take evidence in the near future. J. B. MUSSELMAN.

SEVEN LOCALS OUT OF ONE

As an example of expansion the farmers of Waldeck district are surely unique. A short time ago a communication was addressed from the Central Office to G. H. Grayson, the former secretary of the Waldeck Local, and in reply Mr. Grayson writes as follows:

"The original Waldeck local association has been dissolved some time ago because the membership was so scattered, and it was found more practicable to organize several locals at different points, which I am happy to say has been done; and out of the old Waldeck Association there has developed seven strong useful locals, which are doing good service, of which you have doubtless ample proof. I had the pleasure of introducing the G.G. movement into this municipality in 1909, and was the self-appointed organizer of the above mentioned locals."

Seven locals out of one! Evidently a scattered membership is not always an evil. Often local secretaries have written central calling attention to the difficulties under which they have labored owing to this very condition of scattered membership, and here are our Waldeck friends showing us one good way out. If you have a scattered membership "think on these things." Mr. Grayson is apparently one of the "live wires" of the movement.

The one hundred boxes of "Wealthies" arrived this afternoon and they are first rate quality. We would take 50 boxes more if you have them, either No. 1 or No. 2.

H. W. KETCHESON,
Sec. Davidson Co-op. Assn.

Why Not You?

Thousands of Farmers take advantage of the benefits offered by their own Company.

Former experience has given them increased confidence and us increased business. They come again!

Every Farmer Should

Study his own interests and the interests of his fellows. We study every farmer's interests and know we can give service second to none.

You can easily prove our assertion if you

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ADVISE

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

Head Office: REGINA Commission Dept., Terminal Elevator Dept. WINNIPEG

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Have you
Smoked one lately?

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The Laborer turns Manufacturer when a Farmer Invests in a TORONTO GASOLINE ENGINE

The **TORONTO** Gasoline Engine brings within the farmer's reach the business-like methods—the resulting profits—and the comforts and conveniences of the city manufacturer!

It relieves him of the hardest, most monotonous manual labor of the farm—running the fanning mill, root pulper, cream separator, grindstone, pump and churn. It handles the heavier work—grinding, sawing wood, cutting hay, straw and ensilage and filling the silo—with minimum expense and trouble. With the aid of a pressure or elevated tank it supplies running water throughout the house and stable.

TORONTO ENGINES

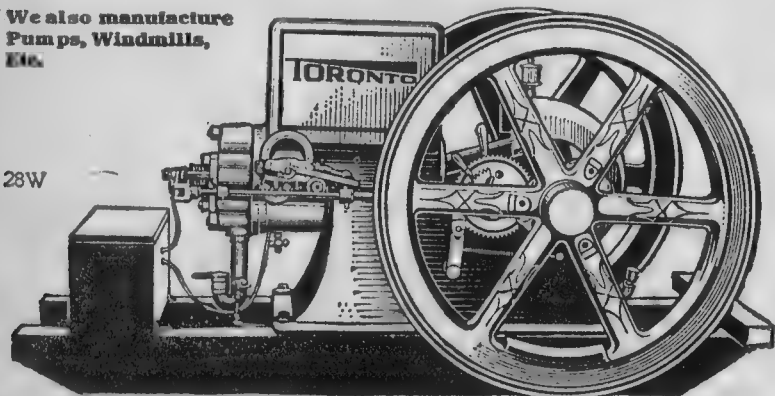
with their rugged simplicity are always on the job, easy to start, always under control, very economical on fuel.

Made in five sizes—1½, 1½, 4, 16 and 28 H.P.—to suit every kind of farm work—to run on Gasoline, Kerosene or Natural Gas, with Battery or Magneto Ignition. Our new Cata-

logue illustrates the different sizes, giving full specifications and shipping weights, with details of their superiority for every day farm service.

We also manufacture
Pumps, Windmills,
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28W



A TORONTO GRINDER

on your floor will save you time
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ensure perfect digestion and more feeding value from your grain—and prevent live weed seeds from passing through into the manure.

Low-down construction, weight, strength, patented feed and plate control and relief springs ensure fast, even grinding and long wear.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

FUSION AND NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Editor, Guide:—I am glad to note that The Guide has undertaken to expose the political fusion scheme. The Western press has been either silent or in advocacy of this movement, which I regard as one of the most dangerous to the interests of the people of the West that has been put before us for many years. Indications point strongly to the belief that this scheme has been planned at Ottawa between the politicians and the monied interests with the object of maintaining the rule of monopoly and special privilege with which this country has been cursed for so many years. Like every raw deal which has been put over the people in the past in the interest of special privilege, it is put forward in the name of patriotism and loyalty. It is represented that the object is to secure the formation of a national government to further the prosecution of the war. Let the people beware. I am convinced that the success of this political scheme will result in fastening the bondage of special privilege upon the people of Canada for another term of five years.

There is only one way to secure the formation of a truly national government and that is for the people to send to Ottawa the right material from which such a government may be formed. This will never be accomplished by a coming together of partizan leaders to select candidates. Such a move is well calculated to deceive the people into the belief that the movement is progressive and independent in nature, and it evidently has deceived a great many good people.

Instead of calling upon partizan politicians to get together and form a national government, let the people get together and select progressive, independent men to represent them at Ottawa. This is the only way the people will ever attain justice in the fight against monopoly and exploitation. The movement at Brandon to put a candidate in the field against or in place of R. McKenzie should help to open the eyes of some people to the true inwardness of this party fusion movement.

D. W. BUCHANAN.

Winnipeg, Man.

MR. CRAIGEN'S POSITION

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to take exception to a few points in your write up on the Nonpartisan League as it appears in The Guide of September 5.

You mention my name with my title as an officer of the S.G.G.A. in your list of those who were expelled because they had abandoned the league in the recent provincial elections. I would call your attention to the fact that I was not expelled. I had witnessed the procedure in connection with the expulsion of Mr. Gamble, who was denied the right to have a scrutineer to check the vote. I noticed that the vote was taken by a count of heads, the voters standing. I noticed that the executive committee made the count and declared the result, also that while they were circulating through the audience apparently to make the count they were ordering certain men to stand up to be counted with those who favored the expulsion, and knowing at the same time that the convention was packed with the employees of the executive committee who were bound to expel anyone who dared to oppose their wishes, I decided that it was folly to expect a square deal and consequently when called to the platform I notified the convention in no mistakable terms that I had no desire to continue as a member of the league or to be longer identified with it. There was no vote taken and I believe my resignation was accepted so that I was not expelled. Your article would also make it appear that I was proposed to be expelled because I had worked against the league in the recent election, which you should know is not the case because you published a copy of the letter I received from the league away last winter, notifying me of the fact that I was suspended because of a press report to the effect that I had advised certain

men to not join the league, which charge was a trumped-up one and quite false. What I advised men to do was to keep their money in their pockets till they were satisfied that the funds of our organization were in the hands of competent officers who at least intended to do right, my knowledge of certain men on the executive having led me to believe that they were directing the affairs of the league for their own selfish ends regardless of "him who was paying the piper." And I have not hesitated to name these men, either in the Swift Current meeting or anywhere else that occasion required.

P. L. CRAIGEN,

Director, District 15,
Vanguard, Sask. S.G.G.A.

CUT OUT LIQUOR BUSINESS

Editor, Guide:—I think the liquor business is a good right hand to the capitalists. Many cases will be found when farmers keep on sending for liquors whenever they have enough money to send for some, and when they need some machinery they have to give their note and that for a higher price than if they had the cash, and then the interest besides, and the price of a jug or a case would buy some useful articles around the place that would show better and last longer than the liquor will do.

S. N.

Sask.

FREE TRADE MEANS EQUALITY

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of September 12 there appeared an article from Lancer, Sask., advocating protection and stating among other things that narrow-minded free traders seem to forget that there are others not holding similar views to theirs; also that free trade in its universal application means equality, which does not and never shall exist. Why does it not exist? Because there are so many who do not call themselves free traders and consider themselves or their nation superior to their neighbors or their neighbors' nations. The writer of the article referred to is correct in saying that free trade means equality and it is equality we are striving for—universal equality, universal brotherhood of man, universal free trade, which will do more to promote the brotherhood of the human race and establish permanent peace than anything else in this world. Protectionism is selfishness. It erects a selfish tariff wall around a nation's borders and bids all comers keep out, to leave the exploitation of the populace to the combines of capitalists and non-producers. We preach against selfishness, but advocates of protection practice something altogether different from what Christian nations should practice. They say we must have the trade to ourselves and exclude all outsiders. The consumer foots the bill of the artificial values which protection creates. Under free trade there are no artificial values because the markets are open to the tenders of all who wish to sell or exchange.

There is room in this world for ten times the population it contains. Protective tariffs, instead of opening up the resources of the world to the people, as free trade seeks to do, forces us to pay an unearned profit in the way of duty in addition to actual cost. It sets nation against nation in an offensive and defensive tariff war which eventually leads to bloodshed. All the great wars were and are the result of unnecessary trade rivalry, of one nation or group of nations trying to get the best of another group.

Conservatism and protection go hand in hand. We have Conservative governments in Germany, Austria and Turkey. These countries ought to be prosperous if protection were better than free trade. But it is the same in these countries as in all other high tariff countries. The prosperity is in the hands of the rich, who get richer while the poor get poorer. When the capitalists have extracted all they can from labor and labor is no longer able to exist on a less than living wage, capital declares war without consulting labor in order to increase its field of

Don't Be Bunk-oed!

Don't be fooled by the over-rating given many of the engines now on the market. Remember there is only one honest way of determining the power of any engine, and that is by the bore and stroke. Some of the widely advertised engines are greatly over-rated for the purpose of making them look powerful and cheap. They give you a so-called brake-test, but are afraid to state boldly the bore and stroke of their engines. Some of these dealers are selling a FIVE horse power engine and calling it a SIX; others are selling a SIX horse power engine and calling it a SEVEN. They are much over-rated, and can only develop their power for a few minutes EVEN ON THE BRAKE-TEST, and then only by speeding their engine up to a frame-racking speed. Remember this: when you see an engine advertised without the bore and stroke being given, you can most always depend on it that they are trying to cover up something.

Here is my Positive Guarantee to the Whole World

I personally guarantee that my Masterpiece "Six" will out-work, out-pull, run slower and develop MORE POWER than any six or seven horse power engine now on the market whose rating is developed by the brake-test only, and whose bore and stroke does not exceed the Galloway Masterpiece "Six." If it does not I will take the engine back, pay all transportation charges both ways, and give you interest on the time I have had your money. The power of every Galloway Engine is determined by its bore and stroke, and I further guarantee absolutely that every Galloway Engine will develop power FAR IN EXCESS of its rating.

Here is the Answer—Figure It out for Yourself

Before you buy any engine find out its bore and stroke. It's the large bore and long stroke that counts in giving power. Figure it this way: Multiply the bore of any engine by itself; then multiply by the stroke; then multiply again by the revolutions of fly-wheel per minute; and then divide the sum total by 16000. This will give you the honest power rating of any engine. Remember you always divide the sum total by 16000 regardless of the size engine you are figuring.

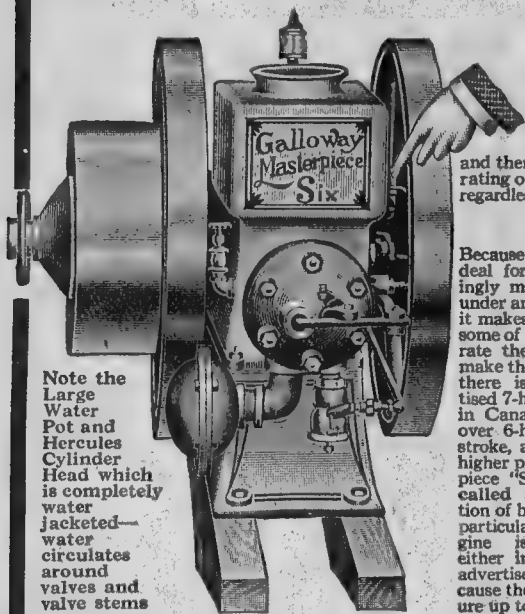
Why Do I Tell You All This?

Because I believe in a square deal for all. I won't knowingly misrepresent my goods under any circumstances, and it makes me mad to see how some of my competitors over-rate their machines just to make them look cheap. Why there is one widely advertised 7-h.p. engine right here in Canada that won't figure over 6-h.p. on the bore and stroke, and still it is sold at a higher price than my Masterpiece "Six," just because it is called a 7-h.p. The question of bore and stroke in this particular so-called 7-h.p. engine is never mentioned, either in their catalogue or advertisements. Why? Because they know it won't figure up to its advertised rating.

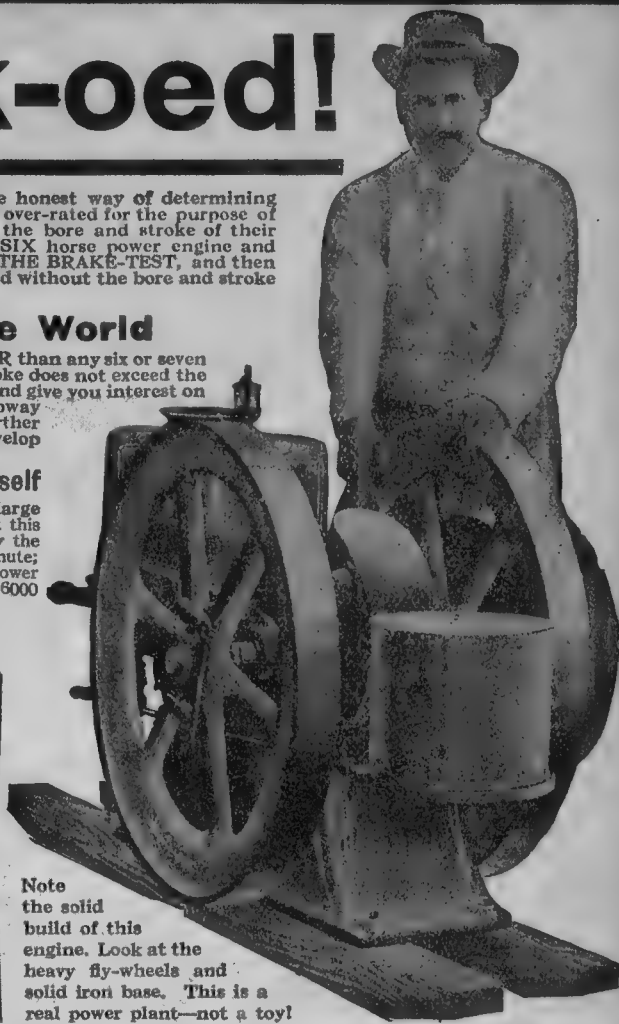
How to Figure Galloway's Masterpiece "Six"

Bore (5 1/4 in.).....	5.50
Multiplied by itself.....	5.50
Equals.....	3025
Multiplied by stroke (10 in.).....	10
Equals.....	30250
Multiplied by speed (350 rev.).....	350
Equals.....	105875
Now always divide above sum by 16,000, thus:	
16000) 105875	9875
96000	(16000
9875	

Which gives the Galloway Masterpiece more than 6 1/4 honest, genuine horse power.



Note the Large Water Pot and Hercules Cylinder Head which is completely water jacketed—water circulates around valves and valve stems



Note the solid build of this engine. Look at the heavy fly-wheels and solid iron base. This is a real power plant—not a toy!

When You Buy Power, See That You Get It

There is no sense in paying the price of a seven horse-power engine for a six horse-power. When you buy a Galloway Engine of no matter what size, you can depend on getting power FAR IN EXCESS of what you pay for, and besides you get an absolute legal, binding guarantee to that effect.

Galloway Engines Are Built in Many Sizes and Styles, from 1 3/4 to 16 h.p.

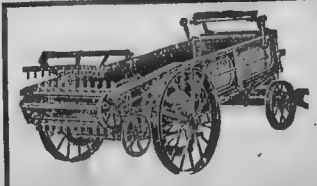
They are built from the ground up in my own big chain of factories—the largest in the world manufacturing Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Manure Spreaders and other agricultural implements that are sold direct to the farm, without the excessive selling methods of the agents and dealers.

All Galloway Engines Are Sold on 30 Days' Free Trial and 5-Year Guarantee

Order the size best suited to your needs and test it out from every standpoint on your own farm or place. Put it alongside of the highest-priced engines on the market—test it for quality of material and finish—for workmanship—for weight—for strength—for Power—then decide whether you want a Galloway Guaranteed Engine or one of the many over-rated engines that are now flooding the market.

Get My Big Free Book on Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators and New Low Down Manure Spreaders

The most comprehensive book ever published on these questions. Tells all the inside information of how Galloway Engines, Cream Separators and Manure Spreaders are built; how they are made in my own big chain of factories; how I make so low a price and still give from 30 to 90 days' free trial on your own farm or place. You can't afford to buy any machinery without first getting this book and comparing my values and prices with others. The book is free postpaid and will be mailed you at once if you fill out the coupon and mail it to me.



The WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY of Canada, Ltd.
11 Princess Street Winnipeg, Man.

GET MY PRICE ON A GALLOWAY SPREADER—The Big Crop Maker

Many styles and sizes, each one fully guaranteed. Read these features that make for strength and efficient service: Endless apron. Force feed. Double chain drive. All-steel gear. Steel tongue; and many other exclusive features. Very light draft, and large capacity. Read all about how it is made in big catalogue. I have one for you—send name and address.

Mail this Coupon for Free Book

Galloway's New Sanitary Easy Running And Close Skimming Cream Separator

I defy the world to produce a better machine regardless of price or make. It will out-run and out-skim the best of the high priced machines, and to prove it I give you 90 days' trial on your own farm or place to try it out.

SEND FOR MY BIG FREE BOOK

that tells all about this truly wonderful skimmer and how I can save you from 20 to 33 per cent, on price. Thousands of these machines are in daily use and have been giving perfect satisfaction for years. Be an up-to-date dairyman and get all the cream possible from your cows. The Galloway New Sanitary will pay for itself in the extra amount of cream you get.

Fill Out the Coupon AND I WILL SEND YOU THIS VALUABLE BOOK OF CREAM SEPARATOR KNOWLEDGE BY FIRST MAIL WITH ALL POSTAGE PAID.



90 Days' Free Trial

The Lightest Running, Closest Skimming Machine Possible To Build

The Peer Of Them All

WM. GALLOWAY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd. Dept. 11
Please send me absolutely free your big book on Engines, Separators and Spreaders.

Name.....
Address.....

I am specially interested in.....



There's One Weed that should be on your Farm

WHEN you take a neighbor out and show him your wheat, or oats, or whatever, and you are inclined to be a little proud of it, remember this: The man that grew the tobacco that goes into Tuckett's Marguerite and Tuckett's Club Special was just as proud of *his* crop. You grow the best wheat—he grows the best tobacco.

No matter how devoted you are to a pipe—there are times when a cigar is more suitable for the occasion. There is a certain solace about tobacco, and a man with a philosophical turn of mind once said, "Well, there is one weed that should

be on every farm—that's tobacco."

Did it ever occur to you that you would get a heap of pleasure if you kept a BOX of Cigars on the place? Did you ever think that there is no better way to spend an evening than in the company of a good book or paper, and a cigar?

When you go to town the next time, get yourself a box of 25 Marguerites or Club Specials—both excellent quality but differing somewhat in size, shape and blend. Each containing high grade, carefully selected and ripened, mellow leaf.

We are proud of the reputation these cigars have in Western Canada. These two cigars were "early settlers." They were in the West when cities were

towns, towns were settlements, and settlements didn't exist.

Wouldn't it add a lot to the pleasure of life if you could go, right this minute, as you are reading this journal, and pick a Marguerite out of *your* box, light up, and fill **THIS** room with fragrance? You **KNOW** it would.

So don't forget when next you are in town to buy yourself a box of Marguerites or Club Specials. You will find them in almost every cigar store, hotel, general store, restaurant—anywhere tobacco is sold.

*P.S.—

And, by the way, Tuckett makes an **UNUSUAL** cigar. It's name is the **TUCKETT PREFERRED PERFECTO**—2 for 25c. It's a pure Havana filler of the best—fragrant, mellow and smooth. For fragrance and flavor it is unbeatable, and it is a great favorite among particular cigar smokers of Western Canada. It's the last word in cigars.

*Perfect Smoke

THE TUCKETT TOBACCO CO., Limited - Hamilton, Montreal, London, Vancouver

Makers of Fine Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes, all well and favorably known in the Great Canadian West.

Western Distributors: TEES & PERSSE, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Edmonton.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

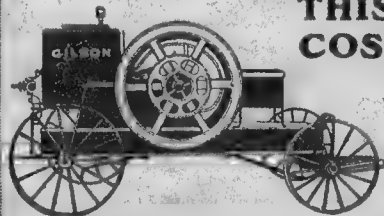
GUNS TRAPS ANIMAL BAIT

and all
Trappers
Supplies

TRAPPERS'
and SPORTSMEN'S
SUPPLY CATALOG
1917-18 Edition
Now ready, 32 pages illustrated. Send for it today. It will pay you. Address, using number as below.

John Hallam
Limited

719 Hallam Building, Toronto.



THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING

YOU need an engine—get a Gilson and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry and enjoy that "feeling of security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but, by careful management, we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue and prices, stating what size you are interested in.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., Dept. A. WINNIPEG, Man.

operation or to gain commercial advantage.

Protectionists tell us that tariff is necessary to maintain a living wage, but it seems to me that there is plenty of wealth in the world the way they are wasting it in this war. There is no reason why we cannot compete with Europe in wheat production when we consider the low price of land, modern methods, large outfits and large outputs, compared with the antiquated methods, tenant ownership, small holdings and expensive lands in the older countries. If free trade means universal equality we should all be proud to be free traders. Free trade is the working out of the maxim, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

F. D. EGAN.

Rama, Sask.

SAVING IN THE FIELD

Editor, Guide:—In every paper we look into we see something about conserving wheat and flour. This is all directed to the consumer and farmer. But we never hear anything about asking the threshers to try to save a little wheat. We go into the field where they are threshing and see the bundle teams feeding from one stook to another as they load and no effort is made to stop them. As they approach the machine they drive up to the wagon ahead and feed and waste until their turn comes to unload. Go and inspect the setting after the machine has moved you will sometimes find as much as 10 bushels of wheat on the ground that could not be scooped up for fear of picking up small stones and gravel which we know will ruin the machine. Now if the threshers were compelled to carry a large canvas to spread under the feeder before they start all this would be saved. They say the farmer can gather it up and fan it out. Let us see the fanning mill that will separate the grain from long straw in any reasonable length of time. Looking at the bundle racks we find 9 out of 10 with their bottom boards spaced two and three inches apart for the shelling grain to fall through. About one quart of wheat will shell out and waste for every load. Each wagon hauls from 15 to 20 loads per day and each machine has from 6 to 12 bundle wagons. From this we can figure out the wastage for a large outfit. It amounts to about three bushels per day. The teams feed and waste out of stooks and loads one bushel per day for each wagon. Add five bushels wasted for each setting. Every thresher should be compelled to have grain-tight rack bottoms with a four inch strip all around on edge to keep the wheat from brushing off the sides. All horses that are on bundle wagons should wear nose guards and every thresher should be made to use a canvas under his feeder. If these things were done there would be a lot more grain saved and less weed seeds scattered over the fields. In my opinion the field is the proper place to start saving, not in the kitchen, as our food controller advises.

A FARMER.

Lougheed, Alta.

NOT ALL MAKING MONEY

Editor, Guide:—I note a remark in one of the Winnipeg daily papers from Mr. Winkler, minister of agriculture, that the farmers can get lots of men if they pay the price of \$4.50 and \$5.00 a day. It is all very well to talk, but the fact remains with the small yield, even allowing the price of grain away above normal. Many fields of grain in this district will not pay for the handling at the above wages. My boy is in the trenches helping to maintain our liberty at \$1.10 per day with the chance of sacrificing his life. Is it any wonder that voluntary enlistment has not met with the requirements, while with all the sacrifice that has been made in the last three years our governments, Grit and Tory, have been playing the party game and playing the classes against the masses. When, oh when, will the people rise in their might as a unit in the demand for justice and a square deal for all. Thanks to The Guide which has always fought for the square deal for all.

ALEX. SUTHERLAND.

Cypress River, Man.

DO JUDGES GET R.R. PASSES?

Editor, Guide:—One of our judges lately told me that he could always get a pass from the C.P.R. for himself and family. I had an idea that such passes were illegal.

F. W. GODSAL, Alta.

The Dwindling Dollar

Down, down, down, day by day goes the purchasing value of the dollar.

These are the days of the high cost of living; money is "cheaper" than it ever was before, so that it takes more of it to buy the necessities of life.

Where formerly a man protected his family with an insurance of \$2000., to-day it would take almost \$4000. to assure them the same comforts.

Some think that after the war money will become "dearer" again, so that it will be possible to buy as much with a dollar as we could before the war.

The best opinion is that the present high prices will continue for a very long period; in other words, that the "good old times" will not come back.

As far as life insurance is concerned this means one thing and one only—increased protection. We must, if possible, double the amount of our life policies.

Owing to its ever-increasing prosperity the Mutual Life of Canada, though conservatively managed, offers policy features that afford the most generous protection. We would like to explain the Mutual's total disability clause. Write for booklet entitled, "Ideal Policies," which gives full particulars of this advantageous option available to Mutual policyholders.

—Premiums have not gone up with—

The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario

"What Others Say"

A new edition of **The Great-West Life** pamphlet "WHAT OTHERS SAY" is now in print. Reproduced in this pamphlet are the views of many who have had good opportunity to form an opinion of the company, its policies and methods.

Several of the letters are from Policyholders whose contracts have recently matured. As was to be expected, the writers are unanimous in expressing extreme satisfaction with the results under their policies.

To know **The Great-West** Policies is to clearly appreciate their value. A preliminary acquaintance with the company and its policies may be made by requesting printed matter and personal rates State age next birthday.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Dept. "I"
Head Office — WINNIPEG, MAN.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.
10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fever, distemper, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly Dr. Bell, V.M., Kingston, Ont.

FLOUR PRICES AGAIN FIXED

The schedule of prices for flour put out by the millers after doing service for a few days have been superseded by a ruling of Food Controller Hanna. This ruling is the outcome of several conferences with representatives of all branches of the milling trade. After November 1, the net profits of Canadian millers will be limited to a maximum average of 25 cents on the milling of sufficient wheat to make a barrel of flour of 196 pounds and the offals produced in connection with such milling. Every mill with a capacity of 100 barrels of flour or more per day must take out a license from the food controller. The licensing will be optional with mills with a capacity between 50 and 100 barrels per day. Every licensed establishment must submit each month a detailed sworn statement of costs of manufacture of profits on sales. Failure to comply with any of the regulations may result in suspension or cancellation of license.

Mr. Hanna also stated that he would select and approve three standard grades of flour, and that all licensed mills would be required to manufacture and sell one or more of these standard grades. One will be a flour made from Manitoba spring wheat; the second will be a blended flour from a mixture of Manitoba spring wheat and Ontario winter wheat; while the third will be made entirely from winter wheat. The standard grades will be of first-class quality suited to all purposes, and will represent a higher percentage extraction than the white flour now in general use in Canada. For them maximum cash prices will be set from time to time. Such prices will be f.o.b. cars on track at point of delivery or the equivalent at point of origin. Mills are not permitted to make any contract of sale for shipment more than 30 days ahead.

The selling of flour under the names of various brands will not be affected by the ruling.

FREE WHEAT FOR AUSTRALIA

Australia has put wheat and flour on the free list. In a report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, R. D. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner, at Melbourne, writes:

"In years of normal production the imports of wheat and flour into Australia are negligible.

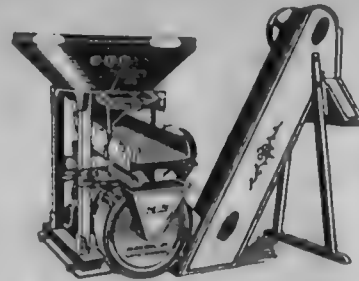
"At this particular time (the report is dated August 16) when about 150,000,000 bushels of wheat are stacked at Australian ports waiting transportation overseas and the domestic price to millers, \$1.16 per bushel, is probably lower than in any other portion of the Empire, the placing of wheat and flour on the free list is in no way detrimental to the interests of primary producers in the Commonwealth.

"It has, therefore, been decided by the Commonwealth government to suspend the customs duties in order to facilitate the transfer of Australian wheat and flour to the United States either for transfer to Europe or to replace American flour shipped to allied countries."

MILLERS GET DECISION

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The board of railway commissioners has given judgment in the complaint of the Dominion Millers' Association that mills in Ontario are discriminated against by the railways in connection with the milling-in-transit-stop-over charges on grain from the three prairie provinces. The millers, whose contention is maintained, claimed that they should have the right to mill in transit at one cent per hundred pounds, the same charges as is made for mills in certain parts of Ontario and the north-west. West of the lakes the grain tariffs give the transit privilege to intermediate mills on the direct route to the lake front on an additional charge of one cent per one hundred pounds, provided the products are re-shipped to Port William, Port Arthur, or destinations east thereof. East of the lakes, the all-rail grain tariff from Port Arthur and Port William allows milling-in-transit at one cent if the movement of the products is forwarded from milling points on the direct routes to Montreal. Mills off these direct routes have the same rate plus an extra charge for the out of line haul, depending upon the extra distance.

One of the larger sizes of the M-re Grinders.



Can be supplied with or without bagger.

Grind Your Grain the New Way

The secret of superiority in the Grinder shown above lies in its EMERY GRINDING PLATES instead of cast plates. The

U.G.G. M-re GRINDER

Has an output equal to that of the best steel plate grinders—and produces a far better quality of chop—it does not slice the grain but grinds it into flour (ready for baking if necessary, in one operation). It will destroy completely all wild seeds. These grinders are thoroughly well constructed of good material and come in 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inch sizes. Emery plates can be dressed down when necessary and with ordinary usage will last three times as long as cast plates.

	Winnipeg	Regina	Calgary
8 inch Emery Grinder, without bagger, weight 325 pounds.	\$53.00	\$54.00	\$55.00
10 inch Emery Grinder, without bagger, weight 405 pounds.	\$91.00	\$92.25	\$93.25

Sleighs Cutters

Snow will be here in a few weeks. A complete stock of Jumpers, Piano Box and Portland Cutters, Bob Sleighs and Sloop-Sleighs will be on hand in plenty of time. A few of the 1917 stock now in our warehouses are selling at the old prices. 1918 prices have advanced slightly. Tell us just what you need and we'll be glad to give full information and prices.

Kerosene Engines

Hercules Engines in 3, 5, 7, 9 and 12 H.P. sizes, each, carry a 5 year guarantee. The Hercules is a throttling governed engine built to burn kerosene and other low grade fuels—and it gives perfect service under all conditions. It comes to you equipped with Webster magneto and without skids, but can be shipped as hand portable or horse portable according to the size. The 5 and 7 H.P. also come as sawing outfits. Get our prices.

Harness—in Sets or Parts

U.G.G. Harness is made in one of the three largest Canadian harness factories. Every strap is of high grade harness leather and finished in a way that will give the greatest satisfaction. A full line of repair straps and harness hardware are also kept for the convenience of our customers.

Write us to-night regarding the supplies you will need before winter closes in. This farmers' company is in a position to give you a class of goods for the farm that is noted for high quality.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY

Amalgamation of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited.



**Get Your Hens
Ready for
Strong Winter
Laying**



**DR. HESS
POULTRY
PAN-A-CE-A**

**Will Start Your Pullets and
Moulted Hens to Laying**

The moulting season is on. It's the most trying time of all the year for poultry. You know it takes a good deal of extra strength to grow all those new feathers. Pan-a-ce-a is a great help to your moulting hens because it enriches the blood, gives better appetite, aids the digestion, which gives them the extra strength required to force out the old quills and grow the new feathers.

Then, when the moult is over, you want your hens to start in promptly to laying again. There is a dealer in your town that will supply you with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a for your flock. It's to help your poultry through the moult—it's to start your pullets and moulted hens to laying, otherwise he will refund your money.

Packages, 35c, 85c and \$1.75. 25-lb. pail, \$3.50.

**DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio**

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Keeps Hogs Healthy.

Drives Out the Worms.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

ASSOCIATION AUCTION SALE

40 DAIRY CATTLE
400 SHEEP
75 SWINE

Pure Bred Males and Females and Grade Females

CALGARY, OCTOBER 29 to 31, 1917

Animals will be judged October 29th. Dairy Cattle and Swine will be sold on the 30th and Sheep on the 31st. Fare and one-third for return ticket from Alberta points, good going October 29th to 31st, returning to November 1st.

ALBERTA WINTER FAIR, CALGARY, DECEMBER 11 to 14, 1917

Generous Prize List for Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. \$1,785 offered for Baby Beef Competition for Steers and Heifers of 1916, fed by boys and girls. Association Auction Sale of purebred and grade Beef Females and Horses during the Winter Fair. Special passenger rates of single fare for round trip to the Winter Fair, good going December 10th to 13th, returning to December 17th.

Send for Catalogue of October Auction Sales and Winter Fair Prize List to

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary, Alberta

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Beef and dairy products were never higher in price and there is every indication that high values will continue for some time. Shorthorns produce a maximum amount of beef and a good supply of rich milk. A Shorthorn bull used on your grade cows will produce satisfactory results.

W. A. DRYDEN, President, Brooklin, Ont. H. M. PETTIT, Secretary, Freeman, Ont.

**OK
CANADIAN**

**POTATO
DIGGER** Made in
Canada

FREE to potato growers
—our 48-page booklet,
"Money in Potatoes."

CANADIAN POTATO-MACHINERY
CO., Limited Dept. 497 GALT, ONT.

Saves exactly
HALF the cost



Digs the crop clean
and in half the time.
New stone shield. Side
delivery of vines.

The O.K. Diggers are
light in draft.

Made in sizes and
styles to suit
every condi-
tion of soil.

FARM MANAGEMENT

SIZE OF FARM

One of the factors that affect labor income is the size of the farm. It is important that the farmer know the size of farm which under his conditions tends to yield the largest labor income. The only way of arriving at the best size of farm is to conduct a survey of the business transactions of a large number of farms, determining the labor income in each case. By dividing the farms into groups, according to size, and finding the average labor income for each group, the size of farm that best lends itself to efficient working can be readily determined. No surveys have been made in Western Canada, and we have therefore no definite data of Western conditions. Such surveys have been conducted in several of the states, however, and the results are so strongly in accord under various conditions, that they contain valuable lessons for us. The recent announcement that a survey will be conducted in Peel County, Ontario, by A. Leitch, lecturer in farm management at the Ontario Agricultural College indicates that information of this kind regarding Canada will soon be available.

Prof. G. F. Warren, of Cornell University, the greatest living authority on farm management, found in Tompkins County, New York, that labor income increased almost in proportion to the size of the farm up to about 175 acres, and that after that it still increased, though not so rapidly. This was in a rich, prosperous county, close to the great New England markets, and exceptionally well situated for intensive farming. In Livingston County, of the same state, he found that labor incomes increased rapidly until farms of 260 acres each were reached. In Jefferson County, New York, the most important factor effecting labor income was found to be the size of the farm. In Nebraska, Prof. Tilley found that farms of 80 acres averaged \$122 labor income; of 124 acres, \$355; of 167 acres \$323 and of 237 acres \$684. Farms larger than this averaged smaller incomes. In Missouri and also in an irrigated section in Montana the advantage of the comparatively large farm over the small one in yielding returns received equally striking corroboration.

In Western Canada, where the majority of farms grow grain crops, which require a minimum of labor and with which the largest machinery can be utilized, besides requiring that considerable land be devoted each year to summerfallow it is reasonable to suppose that the proper size of farms is still larger.

While the possibility of making large labor incomes is greater on large farms, there is also a possibility of making large losses on them. It is hard to lose money rapidly on a small farm business. It is also impossible, however, to make money rapidly on a small area. The large farm, well organized and maintained, almost invariably gives the operator the greatest reward.

The reason that a better labor income is realized from larger than from smaller farms is that land is not the most costly factor in production. It is much more important to economize labor than acres. This has been found to be the case where labor is cheaper and land much dearer than in Western Canada, and it must be still more so in the West. Small farms save acreage, but are extravagant under every other count. They are uneconomical in the use of capital, of horse and man labor, of machinery, and of buildings. It has been found by the investigations referred to that the amount of each of these factors used in producing a given value of output is on the average much larger on small than on large farms.

The above remarks apply, of course, to grain and stock farms. They do not refer to truck farming, which belongs to another type of farming, and requires different treatment. A 20 acre truck farm would be large for that type. The size of farm devoted to producing grain and hay crops, livestock, and dairy products, that will give the largest labor income is one which is large enough to utilize horse labor and machinery to the fullest extent without having to duplicate equipment.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Lock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

BONE SPAVIN

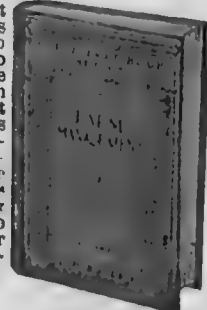
Cured by Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste, no matter how old the blemish. Full price refunded if it fails to cure either Bone Spavin, Ringbone or Sidebone. Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser sent free on request.

FLEMING BROS., CHEMISTS
CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
MENTION THE GUIDE

YOUR LABOR INCOME

Is it satisfactory? If not why not? Is your farm too big or too small? Have you too much capital or not enough? Is your labor employed profitably all the year round? Is there anything you can do to increase your net annual returns?



WARREN'S FARM
MANAGEMENT

will help you answer these and many other questions, regarding your farm business. It treats farming as a business and will help you analyze your farm as a business proposition. Your success does not depend on hard work, much less does it depend on close bargaining. It depends on the—

ORGANIZATION OF YOUR FARM BUSINESS

Farm Management has helped thousands of farmers to organize their farms on a better paying basis. It will help you to organize yours. It shows the methods by which some farmers are making labor incomes of thousands of dollars annually while others are losing money every year. It does not theorize. It does not tell you to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. It shows why some are successful and why others are failures. It reveals the—

SECRET OF BUSINESS SUCCESS
Of all agricultural books it is the first one for the farmer \$1.90 to buy. Postpaid

Send your order now to—
THE BOOK DEPARTMENT
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Western Ontario Shorthorn Sale

London, Ont., Wednesday, November 7, 1917

125 Head Both Sexes 125

The Product of Leading Ontario Breeders

The Get of the
Great Sires

Blarney Stone, Best Boy, Seafram and others included

A Clean Sale with a Liberal Guarantee



*Will arrange to deliver stock at Western points
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Manager

Western Ontario Breeders' Consignment
Sale

HAY, Ontario

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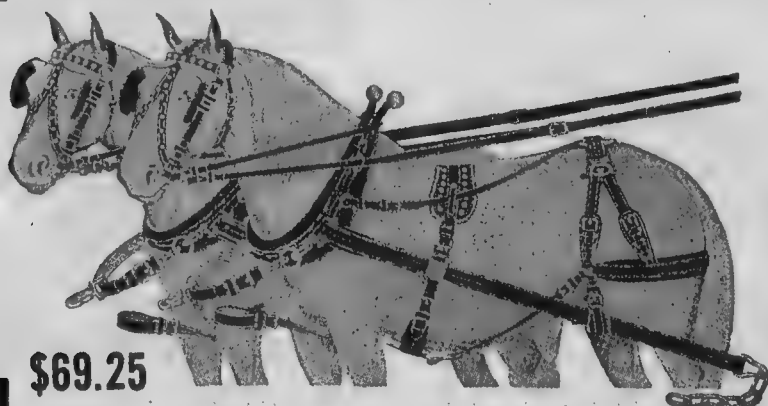


When You Start to Haul Your Grain

you will need good wagons and harness. We have them for you. Prompt shipment direct to you

HARNESS OF QUALITY

WE BUILD OUR HARNESS FIRST AND FIGURE THE PRICE AFTERWARDS



\$69.25

"Premier" High Grade Custom Made Farm Harness with 5 Ring Breeching
1 1/2 in. Traces, Japan and Brass Trimmings.

This harness represents quality, the true standard of value, and is made throughout of genuine
black tanned leather, all parts being exceptionally well made, so that for all kinds of heavy
teaming we highly recommend it.

Bridles—2 inch cheeks, extra strong, spotted face piece, brass rosettes.
Lines—1 inch. Made from firm selected stock as uniform in thickness as it is possible to get;
full length and weight.

Traces—Considered the most important part of a harness, are cut extra heavy, from selected
trace stock, 1 1/2 in. wide, 6 ft. 4 in. long, with heel chains.

Bellybands—Heavy folded, 1 1/2 in.

Hames—All steel, black, brass ball top, brass line ring, bolt style, heavy hame straps.

Breeching—Heavy, folded seat, 1 1/2 in.; full length layer, box loop leadups, side straps 1 in.
with snaps, lazy straps 1 in., hip straps 1 in., double scalloped safes on leadups, rib straps 1 in.,
running to hames through loop on pad.

Breast Straps—Extra heavy, 1 1/2 in., with roller snaps; martingales, 1 1/2 in.

Trimmings—Buckles and rings, heavily japanned; brass spotted, as illustrated; solid brass breeching
buckles, brass hame balls and line rings. Weight of harness packed for shipment, about 90 pounds.

No. GG1—Premier Custom Made 5 Ring Breeching Harness, less collars \$69.25

Price

Pioneer Farm Wagons

Are Honest Well-Built Wagons.

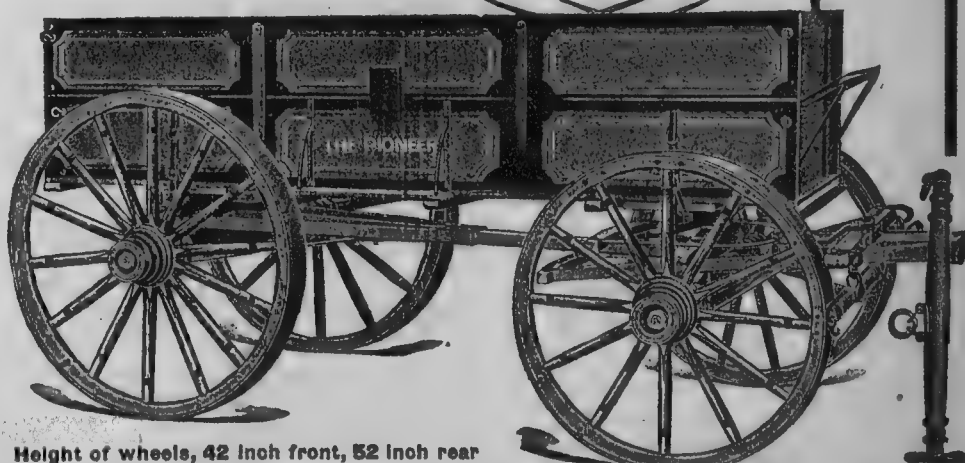
A better wagon than most mail order houses sell.

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With 2 1/2 in. tires, com-
plete as illustrated.
Quality The Very Best.



Every wagon is fully
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ial and workmanship.



Height of wheels, 42 inch front, 52 inch rear

No. 126343—3 1/2 x 11 in. Pioneer Wagon; 6,000 lbs. capacity; 28 in. by 11 ft. box; 2 1/2 x 4 in. tires. Complete,
as illustrated, with neck yoke and whiffletrees. A Real Good Wagon. Weight, 1,250 lbs.

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as illustrated, with neckyoke and whiffletrees. Weight, 1,300 lbs.

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THE SASKATCHEWAN CENSUS

A preliminary statement of the statistics of population and agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, collected on June 1, 1916, shows a population of 647,835. Of this number 363,787 were males and 284,048 females. Compared with the population of 492,432 in 1911, this represents an increase of 155,403 or 41.55 per cent. in five years. There were in the province 128 males to every 100 females as compared with a ratio of 145.3 in 1911 and 145.5 in 1906.

The falling off in the number of immigrants consequent upon the outbreak of war is largely responsible for the smaller deficiency shown in the ratio of males and females in Saskatchewan in the last census as compared with previous ones.

Village Population Doubled

In the five years, 1911-1916, the city population of the province increased by 11,450, or 16.7 per cent., as compared with a gain of 47,000 persons in the previous five years. The village population of Saskatchewan has about doubled in the last five years. The revised figures of the population of Saskatchewan cities on June 1, 1916, are as follows: Moose Jaw, 16,934; North Battleford, 3,145; Prince Albert, 6,436; Regina, 26,127; Saskatoon, 21,348; Swift Current, 3,181; Weyburn, 3,050.

The preliminary statement of the statistics of agriculture for Saskatchewan collected at the 1916 census shows that from 1911 to 1916 farm holdings increased from 96,372, with an acreage of 28,643, 985 to 104,006 holdings, with an acreage of 36,800,698.

Total Land

The total land of the province is placed at 155,745,000 acres. Of this amount 38,800,936 acres, or 23.63 per cent. was occupied as farm land out of a total of 94,000,000 acres estimated as being available for crop production. During the five year period the number of farms increased by 7.8 per cent. and the land occupied as farms by 28.05 per cent. The average size of

farms in 1916 was 353 acres, as against 297 acres in 1911. The area of improved land per farm increased from 123 acres to 188 acres during the same period. According to the bulletin only 50,935 acres, or less than two-fifths of one per cent. of the acreage planted in 1915 did not yield a return. In 1910, of 6,871,858 acres planted, 159,456 acres or 2.32 per cent. failed to produce a harvest.

Livestock statistics collected show an increase of 333,439 or 65.7 per cent. in horses and mules, as compared with 1911, when the number of cattle increased by 59.6 per cent., bringing the number of cattle in the province well over the million mark. Milch cows show an increase of 77.8 per cent. and swine of 85.3 per cent.

Sheep show a five year increase of a little more than 10,000 animals. The Maple Creek district possessed in 1916 more than one-third of all the sheep for the province. The production of poultry increased 1911 to 1916 by 3,225,622, a five year gain of 36 per cent. The value of hogs on farms increased from \$2,512,540 to \$5,137,474, representing an increased revenue to the farmers of more than 104 per cent.

OCCASIONAL RUST ATTACKS

Red rust and black rust are merely stages of the same destructive disease. The disease is caused by minute parasitic plants which live upon the grain plant and draw food manufactured by this plant for its own sustenance. Black rust is responsible for nearly all the rust losses of grain in Western Canada. It is found on wheat, oats, barley, rye and a large number of wild and cultivated grasses. The rust plant has a very intricate and involved life history, which is of particular interest only to those who make a special study of the subject. After the plant is finally developed it gives off millions of spores. Most of these dry up and die, but some of them, under favorable conditions, find a congenial lodging place on the surface of the grain plant and so develop. Moisture is indispensable for their germination, though it may be only what we term humidity of the

atmosphere. It is for this reason that the rust is usually more prevalent in a summer characterized by hot, damp, huggy weather and frequent showers. During dry, windy weather, rust does not develop, though only a few still, humid days are necessary to spread the disease.

The development of the disease is greatly aided by a weakened condition of the plant, for a plant, like a human being that is not in the pink of condition, is usually susceptible to the attacks of disease. If then rust develops in certain places, as has been the case in some places this year—and the season has not been one where rust has been very bad—the cause is probably due to the fact that the seed was weak or that the conditions of growth were not favorable to producing a strong, vigorous, healthy crop.

No remedy is known that will control grain rust. All that can be done is to use good seed and cultural methods so as to produce a strong crop that will itself resist the attacks of the rust. Early sowing and the use of early maturing varieties is one of the precautions advised. Avoid the use of wet land unless such is carefully and correctly drained. Wet land usually forms a cold bottom for wheat and in many cases cannot be worked very well. This delays sowing and germination of the seed. Wet soils are generally lacking in air. Aeration of the soil is a great aid to the development of a strong, vigorous plant. Prepare the seed bed so that the seed and young plant will have every encouragement from aeration, warmth and moisture. A rotation of crops by which a growth of weeds is held in check is an important factor. Grain suffers from the crowding of the weeds and is therefore more subject to the attack of rust. It is important that only the heaviest, plumpest kernels obtainable be planted for seed in years following severe rust epidemics, or where the grain was much injured by frost. It is necessary to exercise particular precautions to remove all shrivelled and light seeds. Old seed grain of low germination is objectionable for the

same reason. It should always be submitted to a germination test before being used for seeding. As early maturity tends to save the crop from rust attacks, early sowing, the use of early varieties and any cultural operations calculated to hasten maturity are strongly recommended.

OUR COVER CUT

The cover cut of this week's issue of The Guide gives a good idea of the splendid display made by Manitoba at the 12th International Soil Products Congress at Peoria, Ill., and at which the province made such splendid winnings. The upper picture shows the display made by the department of agriculture for the province. In the centre is a model of a Manitoba farm around which were grouped displays of all kinds of staple cereals, fodders and grasses of Manitoba as well as poultry, dairy and fruit products.

The bottom part of the illustration shows the exhibit of Samuel Larcombe together with a display of premium products of Manitoba in the foreground. At the sides large cards informing visitors that this year Manitoba was awarded sweepstakes, first, second and third prizes for wheat; sweepstakes and first for oats; sweepstakes, first and second for rye; and first and second for flax. It is also pointed out these premium products were grown on land selling at an average of from \$25 to \$35 an acre, an argument which doubtless had much to do in deciding many Americans to settle in the West. In the foreground of the lower picture are also three cups. The centre one was won by Samuel Larcombe for the world's best wheat, that on the left by M. P. Mountain for the world's best oats, and that on the right by John Strathern for the world's best rye. The quality of the exhibits and the artistic manner in which they were arranged were a credit to the province. It was conceded to be one of the most attractive displays at any exhibition of this kind ever held. Immigration results are already being felt in Manitoba.

Military medals have been awarded to 90 men from Western Canada who have distinguished themselves in the recent fighting around Lens.

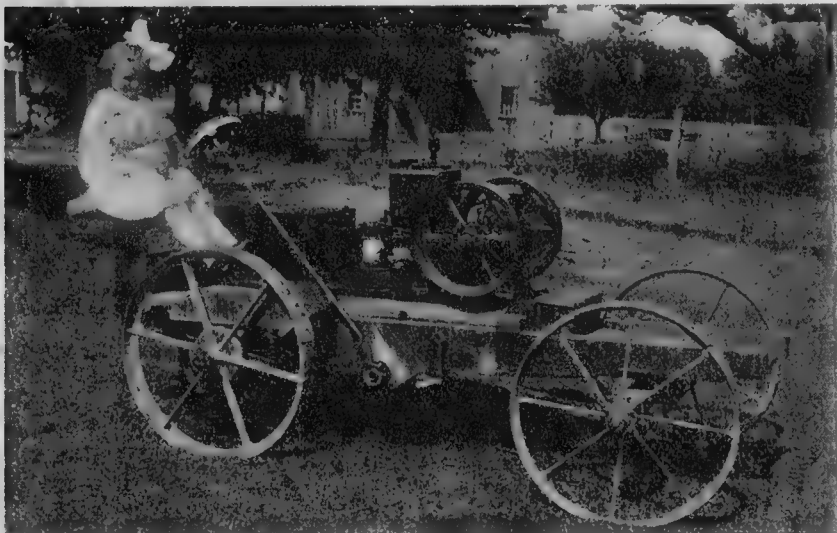
HOME MADE FARM TRACTOR

I have a small gasoline engine and use it for running all kinds of light machinery on the farm. It was originally placed on two wheels and had to be pushed around like a wheel barrow, which was not an easy thing to do over rough ground.

Having some old wheels and discarded parts of machinery I decided to mount the engine as a tractor so it could move about under its own power. The frame is made of two 2 x 6 ins. pieces of scantling, 8 feet long and placed 16 ins. apart. The driving wheels are old mower wheels put on with ratchets and pawls reversed and in this way they act as a differential. When turning a corner the inside wheel does the driving while the ratchets on the outside wheel slips, allowing it to turn faster. A pipe fits over the rear axle and serves as bearings, also making it more rigid. Holes drilled in the top of the pipe serve as oil holes for the rear axle. Old plow wheels are used for front wheels and are steered by means of a chain, shaft, bevel gears and wheel on the same principle as most large tractors. The wheels are driven by a mower gearing connected with the engine by a belt and pulleys.

The tractor is eight feet long and three feet wide and weighs about 700 pounds. It can travel from one-and-a-half to five miles an hour.

The engine is 1½ H.P. and will climb any hill and go through deep mud or snow. The engine was primarily mounted for the sole purpose of transporting itself from place to place to do various kinds of work but will do many one horse pulling jobs, such as pulling a loaded farm wagon, a one horse culti-



A GASOLINE ENGINE CONVERTED INTO A TRACTOR

The mounting of the engine was the work of an 18-year old boy. It moves by its own power from one job to another, and will even do light pulling jobs

vator, lawn mower, garden plow, etc. A six year old girl can run this tractor around with ease and it furnishes a source of amusement as well as being a great time and labor saver. The outfit is made of parts of a mower, binder, plow, threshing machine and a lawn mower. For an engine over five horse power binder wheels make satisfactory drive wheels and mower wheels can be used as front wheels.

This engine is used for operating a fanning mill, emery wheel, pump, cream separator, churn, etc.

Any farmer who has a small gasoline engine, a mechanical turn of mind and a little spare time can greatly increase its usefulness by mounting it as a tractor and he will find it one of the biggest time and labor savers on the farm. The parts that go to make up such a machine with the exception of the engine can all be obtained from discarded machines and the cost is practically nothing.

CLIFFORD J. COON.

Smithville, Ont.

Sir Horace Plunkett, chairman of the Irish convention, at a luncheon given in Cork on September 25, said that the convention had made him hope as he had never hoped before that he should live to see a change of heart out of which a new Ireland would be born. This, said Sir Horace, had been made possible by the utmost frankness and expression of opinion between the

members in attendance at the convention. The absence so far of any hostile demonstration by Sinn Feiners who opposed the convention, is believed by many to augur well for its ultimate success.

CANADA'S 1916 BUTTER MAKE

The total production of creamery butter in 1916 in Canada, according to a bulletin issued by the census and statistics office, was 82,584,130 pounds, valued at \$26,966,355. The production was slightly less than in 1915, when 83,991,453 pounds represented the output of the Dominion. The value of the 1915 production, owing to the lower range of prices then prevailing was considerably less, being placed at \$24,385,052.

Ontario and Quebec together produced about 70 per cent. of the creamery butter of Canada, their joint production being to the value of approximately \$20,000,000.

The total production of factory cheese in 1916 was 192,968,597 pounds, of the value of \$35,512,622. During the previous year 183,887,837 pounds, valued at \$27,097,176, were produced. Ontario took the lead in production, with a total quantity in 1916 of 126,015,870 pounds, of the value of \$23,312,935. Quebec was second with 51,906,750 pounds, valued at \$11,246,104. These two provinces together account for 98 per cent. of the total production of factory cheese. The production and value of factory cheese in the other provinces in 1916 were as follows:

Prince Edward Island, 2,121,735 pounds, valued at \$409,495; New Brunswick, 1,185,664 pounds, value \$210,693;

Manitoba, 880,728 pounds, value \$158,931; Alberta, 745,122 pounds, value \$154,453; Nova Scotia, 94,727 pounds, value \$17,051; British Columbia, 18,000 pounds, value \$3,960. The average price per pound for factory cheese for all Canada works out to 21 cents in 1916, as compared with 17 cents in 1915.

Farm Experiences and Problems

Continued from Page 8

Brought forward	\$9.00
It costs .25 per acre to harrow.	
" " 1.00 " " for sowing.	
" " 2.50 " " for thinning.	
" " 1.50 " " for cultivating.	
" " .25 " " for seed.	
" " 16.00 " " for harrowing and storing.	
Total	\$30.50

I am allowing for board in above figures. Returns per acre handled this way has been close to 700 bushels on sod. I am allowing \$1.00 per day for horse and \$2.00 per day for men. I have always taken the chance of a break-down in bad weather when threshing, and put my crew to digging turnips. They prefer it to laying around—at less than threshing wages. Seven hundred bushels at \$30.50—about four and one-half cents per bushel. Wages this year have been higher than before.—A. S. F., Mazeppa, Alta.

GRAIN GROWERS

Wheat prices are fixed but service is not. The best is assured you when you consign your

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax or Rye

to the old reliable grain commission merchants

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Sixty years of satisfied customers. Careful checking of grades. Liberal advances. Prompt adjustment. WRITE FOR INFORMATION

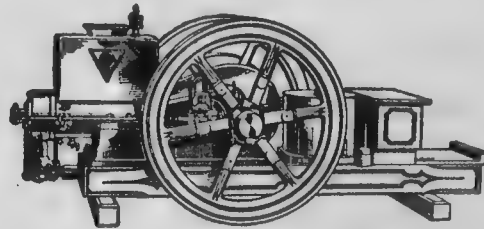
WESTERN OFFICES

LONG DISTANCE PHONES

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Main 8522

Grain Exchange, Calgary. Main 2269

Canada Building, Saskatoon. 3241

HARD JOBS MADE EASY
if you have an

Alpha Gas Engine

THE farmer who goes on doing all his work by hand is wasting a lot of time and energy. He could accomplish a great deal more work, and do it more quickly and more cheaply, if he had a good gas engine.

For some reason, many farmers who without hesitation will buy a mowing machine that they can use only seven or eight times a year, will balk at buying a gas engine with which they could save time, money and labor every day. They seem to regard it as a luxury, when as a matter of fact it can be put to so many different uses that it will save its own cost more quickly than any other machine on the farm.

Go in and see the local Alpha agent. Let him show you for how many different purposes you can use the Alpha, and why it is the most economical engine to buy and the most satisfactory to own. If you don't know who handles the Alpha in your neighborhood, write us for his name.

The sooner you get an Alpha, the sooner it will pay for itself.

Ask for catalogue, prices and complete information. Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 25 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.

Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Buttermakers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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Farmers' Financial Directory

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The officers of The Canadian Bank of Commerce realize the importance of promptness in making collections, and the Bank offers unusually efficient service in this department.

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We shall be glad to send a copy on request.

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Supposing

you were offered the deed of a valuable piece of realty, the only stipulation being that you paid the interest in advance each year for twenty years, when the property would be yours absolutely or in the event of death a clear title would be given your estate—wouldn't you grasp the offer as a matter of good business? This is in substance what our guaranteed **Twenty-Year Endowment** is. It means a competence if you live or an estate if you die. Let us tell you more about this plan. Women accepted at regular rates.



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NEW U.S. FARM LOANS

According to the federal Farm Loan Act signed by President Wilson on July 17, 1916, the whole of the United States is divided into 12 federal land bank districts. In each of these districts a federal land bank has been established and the capital stock at each bank is not less than \$750,000. It is interesting to note what already has been accomplished by these banks in the way of loans to the farmers. The Farm Loan Act provides for the formation of National Farm Loan Associations. Ten or more farmers desiring to borrow from the bank may form an association. Shares are \$5.00 each carrying a double liability. Stock in the bank is only owned by borrowers. All applications for loans originate with these local associations or agents but the actual loans are made and closed by the federal land bank of this particular district which must employ a government appraiser appointed for that purpose before approving the loan.

More than 4,000 farm loan associations are now being organized in the United States to borrow money under this act, according to a statement issued by the federal Farm Loan Board on September 18, 1917. Twelve hundred of these organizations are already completely organized and started and loans are being made to the farmers. The amount borrowed by each association is approximately \$50,000 and should all of the 4,000 associations now organizing borrow at the same rate as those already started, \$200,000,000 will have been loaned by the 12 federal land banks within a year. Applications from chartered associations during August alone totalled nearly \$24,000,000. Nearly \$20,000,000 of loans were approved by the federal Farm Loan Board and the amount of loans actually made during August approximated almost \$4,000,000. The total amount of loans actually paid out to farmers to date is \$7,716,133. This represents approximately three months of actual lending.

The great discrepancy between the amount of loans approved and the amount of loans paid out is explained by the fact that after loans are approved, farmers are required to provide abstract of title and hundreds of farmers do not possess these abstracts of title. Approximately \$25,000,000 of loans which have been approved by the federal Farm Loan Board are awaiting abstracts to be supplied by the borrowers.

It is interesting to notice that except for the state of Texas, the largest sums applied for have been in the states of North Dakota and Montana adjoining the Canadian border. In North Dakota in the month of August, \$1,637,100 worth of loans were applied for, \$937,000 were approved, \$87,200 were closed. Up to date \$132,700 of loans have been definitely closed in that state. In Montana applications were made in August for \$1,922,624 and \$732,250 was approved.

Loans are made under the United States act for practically the same purposes as provided by the various credit acts in Western Canada. The act specifically states that no loan on mortgage shall be made under the act at a rate of interest exceeding six per cent per annum and all loans shall be secured by duly recorded first mortgages on farm lands within the land bank district in which the bank is situated.

U.S. TO SELL WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The United States government will issue War Savings Certificates from time to time which will run for five years and be sold in as small denominations as five dollars. These certificates may be brought from the treasury, post offices, internal revenue offices, customs offices and through such other agencies as may be designated from time to time by the secretary of the treasury. The plan of distribution will comprehensively cover the entire country and the certificates will be available in every city and town in the United States.

This will bring to the man and the woman of the smallest means opportunity of joining in the great effort of financing the government during the war.

It is proposed to develop plans in such a way that savings may be made

\$2.21 PER BUSHEL

FOR WHEAT means abundant prosperity for the farmer. It also places the farmer in a position to assure future prosperity to himself and his family, which may be done by securing one of our attractive **Life or Endowment Policies**, which are issued at low premium rates with high cash guarantees. Our policies afford **Life Insurance** and protect against total disability from any cause. If you desire the best there is in **Life Insurance** get in touch with an agent, or write—

The Western Empire Life Assurance Company

701 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE **Weyburn, Sask.**

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Assets Exceed \$33,000,000

MONEY TO LOAN

Current Rate of Interest
Favorable Terms of Repayment
No Commission Charged
Borrowers

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NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: **LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.**

Are New Farm Buildings Needed

IF your present buildings have outlived their usefulness would it not be wise to arrange a mortgage loan and pay cash for materials to make the needed improvements?

Your inquiry at our nearest agency or at one of these branches will receive prompt attention.

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Each \$24.00
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Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

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The most liberal Health and Accident Policy in Canada at \$1.00 per month.

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Also Workmen's Compensation, Motor Car Risks, Public Liability, Employers' Liability, Glass Breakage, Burglary, and Personal Accident and Illness.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED \$36,000,000

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through the purchase of stamps of small denominations, which can be carried in books issued for the purpose and accumulated until a sufficient amount has been paid to purchase a war saving certificate of say five dollars, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the purchase price payable at maturity. The government will redeem these war savings certificates at any time before maturity upon request of the holder allowing interest at a less rate than four per cent. An active campaign to bring the value of these war saving certificates to the attention of the people of the country will immediately be carried out.

WHEAT PURCHASED FOR U.S.

Half a million bushels of Canadian wheat has been purchased by Frank L. Carey, Minneapolis, buyer for the government food administration grain corporation. This purchase is to bridge over a temporary shortage at the mills, and was made to fulfil an obligation on the part of the food administration. For the mills entered into an agreement with the government to purchase wheat of its representatives only, with the understanding that their needs would be supplied.

The 500,000 bushels just purchased is the first of what will be a large movement from Canada, unless supplies from Minnesota and Dakota farms increase materially in the near future.

This purchase of Canadian wheat, says a Minneapolis dispatch demonstrates two points: First, that our mills are not entirely dependent upon American wheat; and, second, that Canada is an ally in spirit as well as in name, for that government has lifted its embargo on exports to the States in order to provide wheat when requested.

CLARK'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

The Red Deer Liberal convention held at Red Deer, Alta., on September 27, voted to accept Dr. Clark's resignation of the candidature tendered him by the Liberal convention of June, 1915, and accepted by him and placed in the field as the Liberal candidate, W. F. Puffer, ex-M.P.P. of Lacombe.

Dr. Clark was present part of the afternoon on invitation of the executive and made a defence of his course in parliament as being in accord with the true principles of Liberalism. He claimed that other Liberal members than himself had differed with their leader and yet had not been read out of the party as a Tory. He deprecated consultation with the imperial authorities. When they had the appeals of Gen. Currie and Gen. Steele, in command of the Canadian troops at the front, surely the proposed combination of a voluntary system which gave them one recruit to seven casualties could not be said to be carrying on the war.

Resolutions were passed commending Hon. Frank Oliver's course, denouncing the C.N.R. and War Election Franchise acts and re-endorsing the resolutions from the Winnipeg convention platform.

An amendment to add the words "by conscription if necessary" was defeated largely on the ground that conscription was now in force.

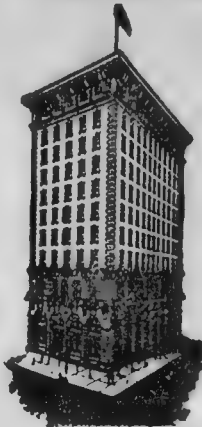
Dr. Clark's resignation was then accepted and candidates were placed in nomination, all present withdrawing except W. F. Puffer, ex-M.P.P., Lacombe, who was the unanimous choice of the convention, nearly all the delegates voting in his favor.

It is rumored that Dr. Clark may contest the election in his old constituency as a win-the-war candidate.

Captain Guynemer, the most brilliant aviator that the war has yet produced, lost his life on September 11. He was last cited in the official French announcement of September 10 as having won his 50th victory. It is stated unofficially that he has accounted for 52 German aeroplanes. He was only 21 years old and two years ago was an obscure private.

It is expected that the United States war office will raise an intermediate force of from 200,000 to 250,000 men some time before January 1. The raising of this force will be preliminary to the raising of the second draft force of 500,000 men.

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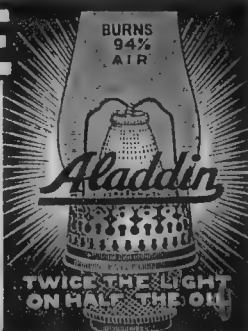
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Fitting Insurance to Public Needs

The Various Kinds of Life Policies and Who They Are For

By George Gilbert

As the prime function of life insurance is protection, so the basic life insurance contract is the ordinary life or whole life policy, because it furnishes the maximum amount of permanent protection at the minimum yearly cost. In the case of this policy the premium is to be paid every year during the life of the insured, the amount of the insurance being payable at death. The annual premium on this policy, if taken on the with-profits or participating plan, is equal, at the age of 25, to about two per cent. of the amount of the policy, and to about three per cent. at the age of 40. At older ages the premium is correspondingly higher. If the policy is taken on the non-participating plan, the percentage is somewhat less at the different ages. On the participating plan, however, the premiums are subject to reduction through profits or dividends, and these profits may finally render further premium payments unnecessary, thereby making the policy fully paid up after a period of years, the period being shorter in some companies than in others owing to the larger dividends paid.

Owing to its low annual cost the ordinary life policy brings sound life insurance protection within the reach of practically everybody. It enables those whose cash income is small each year to carry a considerable amount of insurance. It is also well suited for those who, having passed middle life, require the largest amount of permanent protection they can get for the smallest yearly payment.

The Limited Payment Life Policy

For those who desire to get through paying for their life insurance in a definite number of years, or during what they may feel will be the period of their greatest earning power, the limited payment life policy is designed. The premiums are limited to 10, 15, 20 or any other number of years. This is the same policy as the ordinary life, except that instead of undertaking to pay the premium every year during life, the policy-holder agrees to pay the mathematical equivalent in 10, 15 or 20 years, as the case may be. The premiums are accordingly higher, the fewer the premiums the higher the amount, the extreme case being that of a one premium policy, called a single premium policy.

The 20-payment life policy is deservedly the most popular of the various limited payment life plans, as with it the policy-holder has the benefit of a moderately low annual premium and also the satisfaction of knowing that the policy will be fully paid up in a reasonable length of time.

The Term Policy

For business or other reasons insurance protection may be required for temporary purposes only, and to meet this requirement the term policy has been placed on the market. It is the lowest priced form of insurance, because it furnishes protection for but a limited number of years, the amount of policy being payable only if death occur during the specified term and nothing being paid in case of survival. It costs less because it is worth less than permanent life insurance. It may serve a useful purpose where a large amount of protection is required for the time being or where the cash income may be too small to carry any other kind of policy for the amount needed. While the cost of term insurance is very low in the younger years, it increases considerably at the end of every term, if the policy is renewable, until it finally becomes prohibitive.

Term policies are divided into two classes: (1) Those which grant insurance only for the specified term, 10, 15 or 20 years, or whatever the designated term may be, and are renewable only upon a satisfactory medical examination; and (2) those which give the policy-holder the right to renew at the end of any term period without medical examination and irrespective of the state of the policy-holder's health, but, of course, at the increased premium for the age attained.

Nearly all kinds of term policies contain what is called the convertible feature, that is, the privilege of changing the term policy into a regular life, limited payment life, or endowment policy upon payment of an increased premium. The privilege of conversion is usually confined to the first four, five or seven years of the term. The term policy may be converted either by changing it for a regular policy at attained age, or by paying the difference between the amount of the premiums paid for the term insurance and the amount which would have been paid for regular life insurance if issued at the time the term policy was taken out, with the addition of interest at a specified rate.

The importance of having the conversion privilege in term policies should be borne in mind. A considerable percentage of insured lives become physically impaired during the first five or seven years after the policy is issued, and if the policy does not give the privilege of renewal without medical examination, it may be impossible to obtain any insurance and the policy-holder may be left without any protection at a time when it is most needed.

While term insurance may meet special requirements of a temporary nature, it cannot, as a rule, be commended, because it contains no element for the building up of a cash value in the policy, and the cost often becomes so high that the policy-holder is forced to drop his insurance at a time when the protection is still needed.

The Endowment Policy

By the endowment policy is furnished a means of saving money and providing protection for dependants at the same time. The amount of the policy is paid either to the beneficiaries of the insured in case of his death at any time during the endowment period, or to the insured himself if he is living at the end of the period. Endowment policies may be obtained to run for 10, 15, 20, 30 or any number of years, or to mature at certain ages, such as 60, 65, 70, etc. Short term endowments combine protection with saving, while long term endowments combine protection with provision for old age. The annual premium for an endowment policy is necessarily much higher than for the other kinds of policies, except in the case of very long term endowments, where the cost is only slightly greater than for ordinary life policies.

The true view of endowment insurance is not that of an investment to yield a large interest return but that of a sure and absolutely safe method of saving money against old age or some other specific contingency by accumulating a definite amount of money within a definite time, while enjoying life insurance protection for a definite amount during that time. While there are objections to short term endowments on account of their cost, the long term endowments furnish a solution to two problems confronting the average man: (1) How to provide for his dependants in case of his untimely death; and (2) how to make a sure provision for himself should he survive until old age. An endowment maturing at age 65 or 70 costs very little more than an ordinary life policy, if taken out at the younger ages, and the insured himself gets the amount of the policy if living at the age specified, while his beneficiaries get the money in case of his prior death.

Policies are also issued under the name of accelerated endowments at ordinary life with-profit rates when the dividends are applied to mature the policy as an endowment at an advanced age.

The pure endowment contract differs from those so far described, because it provides for the payment of the money only on survival of a fixed period and nothing in the event of earlier death.

Endowment policies for children are issued under various plans, providing for the payment of a fixed amount upon the attainment by the child of a specified age. In case of prior death of the

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Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

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child, the policy may provide for the return of the premiums paid; or it may not have this provision, the only benefit being the amount paid on survival; or the policy may provide that, in case of the death of the purchaser, usually the parent, further payments shall not be necessary, the policy becoming paid up and the amount being paid when the child reaches the endowment age. An endowment contract of this kind may be used to provide funds for starting a son in business for himself, or to provide funds for some special educational course when the child reaches a certain age. The cost may be met by utilizing small savings which otherwise would probably be wasted.

Special Forms of Policies

There are several special forms of policies issued, some involving a combination of two or more of the kinds of policies already described, and some involving more than one life. The former include the instalment policy, the increasing premium policy, the decreasing premium policy and the gold bond or debenture bond policy. The latter embrace the continuous instalment policy, the joint life policy, the last survivor policy and the survivorship assurance policy. The special forms of policies, however, cover only a small percentage of the business transacted, the great bulk of it being written on the three well-known plans: Ordinary life, 20-payment life and 20-year endowment.

B.C. GOES DRY

Vancouver, B.C., September 30.—Unattended by a single feature to mark the passing of the liquor industry any more than any Saturday night rush to get the last drink before closing time, prohibition was received in every licensed place of business in British Columbia Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and as a result of the mandate of the last election this province joined the "dry" column of provinces in Canada.

Several hundred licensed places are affected by the new law, there 110 in Vancouver, including bars, bottling houses, wholesalers and clubs. At the wholesalers' there was the usual last minute rush to get stocks for the cellarettes at home and thousands of dollars changed hands at the various liquor stores. Wholesale places were pretty well cleaned up on their entire stocks before midnight and prior to the closing of the bars there was scarcely any alcoholic beverages worth mentioning left up on the back bars and shelves. For at least two weeks many of the bars have been serving the two per cent. beverage which will be permitted under the new law without much apparent notice of the casual beer drinker. This has been one of the secrets of the trade which has been carefully concealed.

PROGRESS OF CONSCRIPTION

With the disbandment of the national service board the information gathered by means of the national service cards has been turned over to the military authorities. Of the cards received and classified as military prospects the total number in non-essential occupations is 276,978. These include married and unmarried men between 17 and 45 years of age without dependents, and who, so far as the answers on the cards indicated, were physically fit. The registration cards did not by any means give a complete inventory of Canada's man power, as the signing was not compulsory. It is estimated that about 85 per cent. of the male population filled the cards.

On October 3 it was announced from Ottawa that the first class of recruits will be called up on October 13. A proclamation will be issued on that date notifying men in this class that within a specified time they are to either report for military duty or to file a claim for exemption. Class 1 comprises those who have attained the age of 20 years and were born in 1893 or later and unmarried or are widowers, but have no children. From a medical point of view men who have submitted themselves for physical examination are divided into various categories. Only Class A men, those fit for general overseas service, will actually be called to the colors. All those within Class 1 should however, either send in a report for service or a claim for exemption.



These Men Will Help You Decide

Are you liable to be selected for service under the Military Service Act?

The answer to this question is being made readily available for you. Remember that the first class to be called includes only men between the ages of 20 and 34, both inclusive, who are unmarried or widowers without children, those married after July 6, 1917, being deemed single for the purposes of the Act.

Medical Boards are now being established throughout Canada. These Boards will examine, free of charge and obligation, all men who wish to be examined as to their physical fitness for military service. They will tell you in a very short time whether your physical condition absolves you from the call or makes you liable for selection.

It is important that you obtain this information as soon as possible. A certificate of unfitness from a Medical Board will secure for you freedom from responsibility under the Military Service Act from any Exemption Tribunal. A certificate of fitness will not preclude an appeal for exemption on any ground.

In order that you may be able to plan your future with certainty, visit a Medical Board as soon as possible and find out if you are liable to be selected. Your family and your employer are interested as well as yourself.

Issued by
The Military Service Council.

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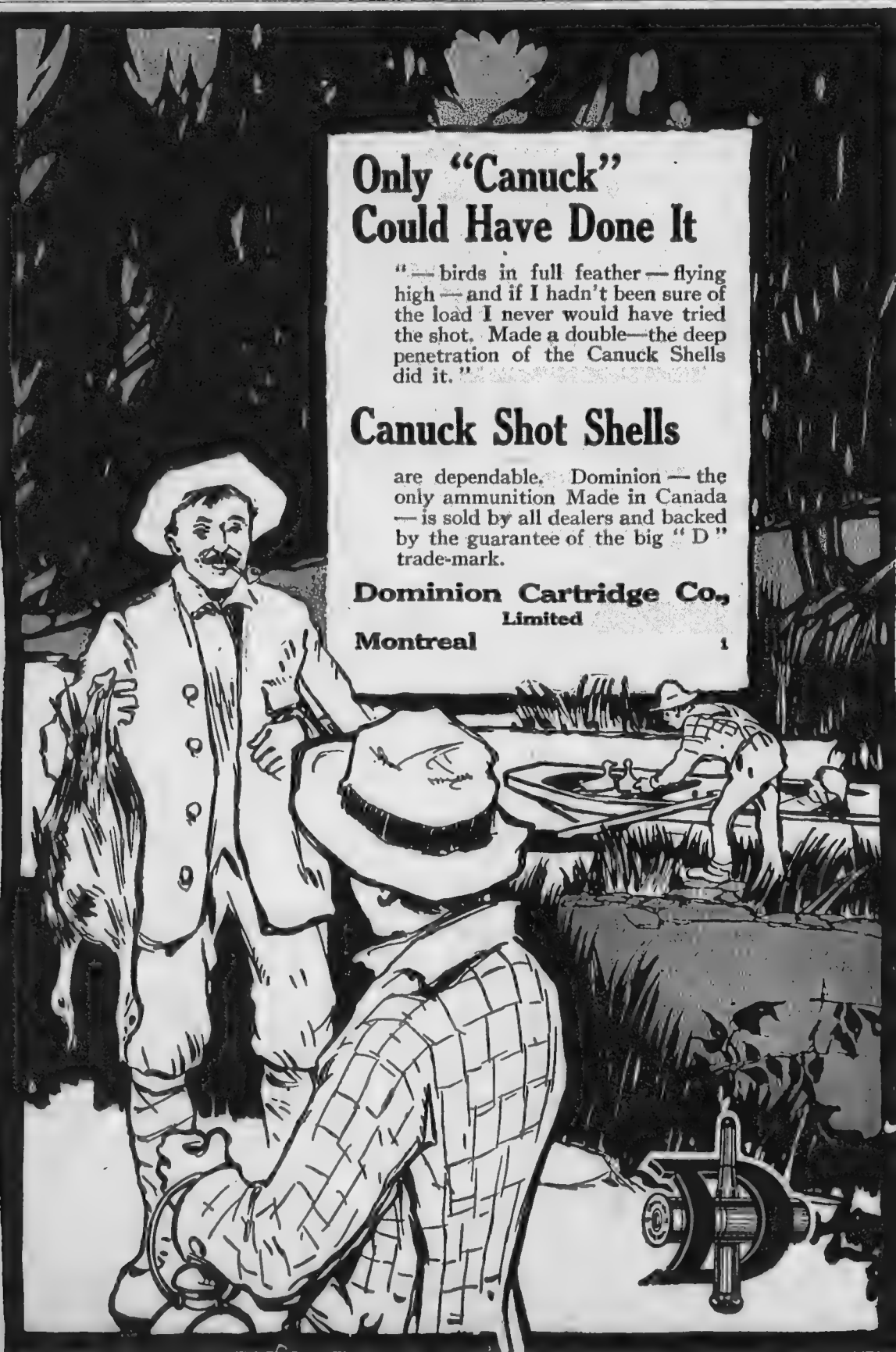
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Dominion Cartridge Co.,
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Every Co-operator a U.F.A. Member

Continued from Page 7

Another advantage of holding this matter of weights and shrinkage open, especially with heavy hogs, weighing over 250 lbs. is that quite often a good smooth hog weighing 260 or even 270 lbs. will go through as a select. In this way the shipper gets the full benefit.

"Marking with paint is not a satisfactory method. A better way is to use small metal tags bearing numbers. These can be secured from any hardware man. A tag is clamped into the hog's ear with an ordinary pig ring, and on the weigh ticket the number is recorded. It is also well to jot down a short description of the hog to assist in identifying it.

"The secretary or manager of the company should cut the hogs into the various grades. This grading should be on the scales or in an open grading pen, as no buyer can properly grade hogs in a wagon. If a member disputes the grading, all that has to be done is to ship the hog in the manner outlined and have it understood that he takes the grade of the local grader subject to revision at the point of destination. If the hog is graded up the extra amount coming to him will be allowed after the returns are received. A very good plan is to arrange to sell all light hogs and piggy sows at the point of shipment to local members, who will keep them until they are in better condition for the market."

Shipping—Selling—Distributing Returns

A regular market day has been established at Leduc. Wednesday has been selected, as it is thought best to have the stuff on the market at Edmonton on Thursday. Shipment is made every two weeks. Arrangements are to have all hogs in the yard by noon Wednesday. Troughs are provided and feed is prepared, so that the first hogs in the yard can start feeding. In hot weather sufficient water troughs are provided. At first the hogs are fed dry barley chop, but later the feed is soaked for them. Feed is supplied by the company and charged against the shippers as an expense. The plan of farmers bringing their own feed has not proven a success, as sometimes they forget to provide it. Plenty of water is kept before the hogs at all times, and a man is employed at the yard to assist in unloading and to see that everything is kept in first-class condition on shipping day.

Mr. Molyneux is strongly of the opinion that each director of a co-operative company shipping stock should fully understand the handling of live-stock shipments from start to finish. If convenient it is also well for as many of the shippers as possible to visit the place where the stock is sold and see the system of handling, grading and selling, so that he is prepared to explain how the U.F.A. does business along these lines to his neighbor. This may mean that another shipper is secured. It is the custom of the association to send with each shipment a delegation of the owners and members of the association so that the system of marketing may thereby be better understood by all the members. Furthermore the members take turns in accompanying the shipment. By the end of the year 26 delegations will have well represented all the neighborhoods and by their reports a good general understanding of the co-operative system of marketing will be understood by the whole membership. It has been found that where there is a good understanding that there is also general satisfaction.

As soon as the returns from the shipment of hogs come back, checks are made out for the different patrons. Provision is made that if a patron has an account in the bank the amount is placed to his credit and he is sent a statement. Sales are made on fed and watered basis at the Edmonton stockyards. "It is up to the secretary to keep himself posted on markets," said Mr. Molyneux. "The most successful way of handling shipments is for a man who grades at the point of shipment to accompany the stock to market and see it graded at its destination." Cat-

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MENTION THE GUIDE

tie are handled on a somewhat different basis from hogs. Hair brands are used as the means of identification, and each man's shipment is sold separately. Cattle are not weighed at Leduc unless the shipper requests it.

A Self-Registering Scale

They have found at Leduc that it pays a shipping association to have a first-class scale and to keep it in the pink of condition. Old scales often get out of order and after the points are worn off it may take 10 or 20 lbs. to break a balance. This causes a great deal of shrinkage. The scales at Leduc are owned and operated by the association, and by making a charge of 15 cents for each weight given they have proved to be a good investment. A new \$1,000 scale with a 22 foot platform has lately been installed. This has a registering beam that stamps the weight on the weigh slip, thus doing away with any possibility of error in giving the figures of the weight. This registering device may be put on any scale and costs about \$80. The association expects to construct its own stockyards, so as to be in a better position to handle the large numbers of cattle and hogs shipped to the Edmonton stockyards.

Farmers' Supplies Not Neglected

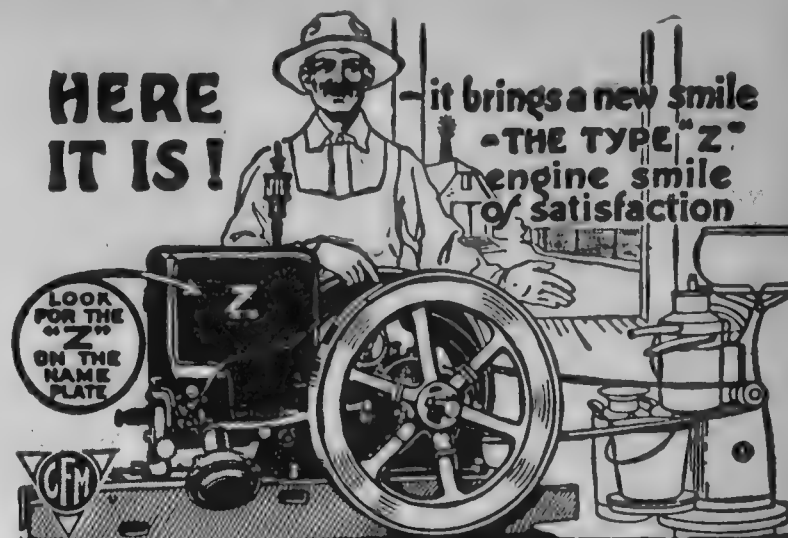
The association now has comfortable office quarters and a 24 by 60 warehouse. Flour and feed and several other lines of goods are stocked. Considerable quantities are also sold direct from cars. The manner in which supplies may be handled direct from cars is well illustrated by the way in which the members of the company took up a carload of shingles. This car arrived on July 11 and by four o'clock on the afternoon of July 12, the last bundle had been delivered out of the car to the farmers' wagons. The local made a fair profit after supplying the shingles for 50 cents less than local prices. The shingles were secured from the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. Practically everything is now being purchased from the United Grain Growers Limited. The experience of the association has been that the company has given their business prompt attention at all times. Besides the association has received help from the directors whenever they were in trouble regarding livestock or shipping of stock. They have also been assisted in organization work for the local U.F.A.

The association is now handling lumber. A saving of from \$2.00 to \$7.00 per thousand on the different grades is being made. This year 74,000 lbs. of twine had been sold long before the first shipment arrived. It was purchased at 17½ cents for the higher grades and sold at 17½ cents, this being below the prices of all competitors in the Edmonton district. Twine sales for the season totalled 100,000 lbs. This fall it is expected that the association will conduct a large business in the co-operative shipping of potatoes from the district.

Mr. Molyneux gives it as his opinion that a local association should confine its activities to handling those lines of goods in which there is little or no depreciation in value, and that they should keep out of the handling of groceries, dry goods, etc., until they have sufficient capital and understand the business. He believes in keeping no secrets from the members. "It is up to the secretary," he said, "to keep all information as to the charges and cost of doing business wide open to all members. The manager or secretary should be paid a salary, and it might be a good idea to add a commission on all business done both in buying and selling." The association has its name in full on every check which it issues, and it has been found to be a good advertisement. There are two sets of directors, one for the company and one for the U.F.A. local. The U.F.A. meetings are held the first Saturday of each month, and during the winter months the secretary arranges to have an outside speaker to take up different subjects at every meeting. The directors of the company meet every two weeks and there are shareholders' meetings twice a year. At these fully audited half-yearly reports are presented for their consideration.

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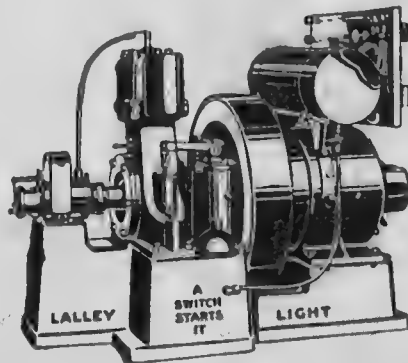
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Important Dealer Service

When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's at your service to see that you are satisfied. And he's as near you as your telephone any time you want him.



Plant is
27 inches long
14 inches wide
21 inches high

Six Years Behind It

LALLEY-LIGHT is no experiment. It has been in actual farm use for more than six years.

It furnishes, at low cost, all the electricity you can use for light and power.

It is especially designed for farm use—not an adaptation of electric generator and farm engine. Completely equipped with big, easy-running ball-bearings.

That is why it is so successful.

A free demonstration of Lalley-Light on your farm any time. Ask for the book of owners' testimonials.

LALLEY-LIGHT
THE BALL-BEARING ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Distributors: Albert Lea Gas Light Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

\$35 Makes Your Auto a Powerful 14 H.P. Gasoline Engine

All the power of your automobile engine delivered wherever you want it. A completely equipped, satisfactory, proven engine, doing the work of any stationary engine at a mere fraction of the cost.

That's what the Lawrence Auto Power Equipment is guaranteed to be. Every farmer having an automobile, practically any make, needs one of these equipments. It pays for itself in a very short time by the gasoline saving alone. Think of having your power wherever the work is! Just drive your car up to the job, drop one pin through a universal joint and start to work.

Absolutely no injury to your car. Power comes direct from engine and the motor is the only part of the car in motion. Tires, gears, differentials, etc., are not in operation, and there's no chance to harm any part of the car.

No permanent attachment! Your car looks exactly the same and its appearance is not marred in the slightest degree.

Lawrence Auto Power Equipment

Runs:

Grain Cleaners Corn Shellers
Portable Grain Elevators Grindstones
Pumps Water Cream Separators
Saws Electric Light Plants

And all other farm machinery that a stationary engine will run.

Hundreds are now in use and all give complete satisfaction. It is simple, cannot get out of order, and will last for years.

LAWRENCE AUTO POWER EQUIPMENT

Patent pending

Guarantee

It is guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect, and if you are not satisfied after a good trial on your own farm, we will promptly refund your money. Hundreds now in use. It is no experiment, but a proven success.

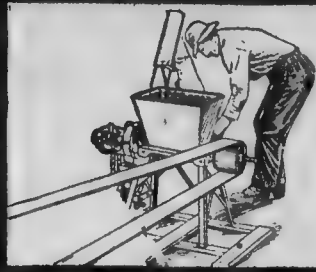
Lawrence Auto Power Company

Lock Box 1144 Winnipeg, Man.
Mail This Coupon Now!

Lawrence Auto Power Co.
Lock Box 1144, Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me your Big Illustrated FREE Circular on your complete farm power for \$35.00.

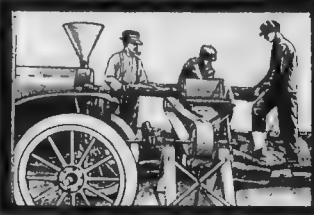
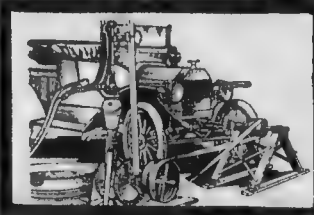
Name.....
Town.....
Province.....

G.G.G.



The Lawrence Auto Power Equipment is particularly good for Fords, but will run practically any car, such as: Studebaker, Reo, Overland, etc. It will furnish just as much power as there is power in the motor of your car. The higher powered car will give greater power on the belt, but with a Ford you can run any machine around the farm.

The pictures shown give a few uses of this great labor and money saving equipment. A special cooling device gives ample radiation.



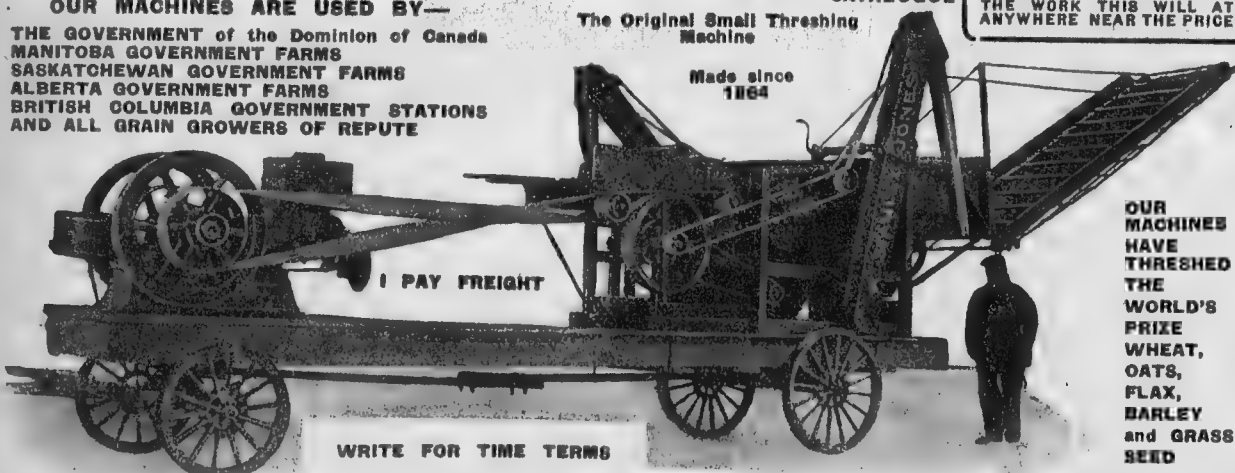
A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

OUR MACHINES ARE USED BY—

THE GOVERNMENT of the Dominion of Canada
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT FARMS
SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FARMS
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS
BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT STATIONS
AND ALL GRAIN GROWERS OF REPUTE

The Original Small Threshing Machine

Made since 1864



WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

OUR MACHINES HAVE THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, BARLEY and GRASS SEED

9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no trucks. Cash \$695
9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, with trucks. Cash \$748
28 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$388
24 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash \$355
Any one interested get my Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to test horse power, what it means, how to find speed of pulleys and sizes needed. Most useful to any one having or thinking of getting an engine. Kerosene burner supplied if desired. Read names of users, there are some near you, and call and see for yourself that they will do all and more than we claim. No one heard of small threshing machines till I introduced them into the West. Buy the original machine that is good; don't buy a copy. ABOVE PRICES ADVANCED SIX PER CENT. SINCE AUGUST THE FIRST.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd.

305 CARLTON STREET, WINNIPEG

All kinds of Farm Produce purchased and handled on Commission.
Special Turkeys, live, per lb. 20c
Special Turkeys, dressed, per lb. 25c
Dairy Butter, per lb. 37c
New Laid Eggs, per doz. 33c
Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

Ewe Lambs for Breeding Purposes

The Sheep Breeders' Association in Quebec are offering several hundred choice ewe lambs for breeding purposes, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Leicester and Cheviot grades. Prices: \$12.00 to \$18.00 each. Orders also received for pure bred rams of the above breeds at \$20.00 to \$40.00 each. Apply—

A. A. MacMILLAN

In charge of Sheep Husbandry, Macdonald College, Que.

with other organizations. It works hand in mitt with the local agricultural society. The first day of the fair is U.F.A. day and the association assists by offering prizes. This year it joined the society in organizing an automobile parade, which invaded Edmonton a few days before the fair and, headed by the Leduc band, invited the citizens to attend. The result of this energetic advertising campaign was to boost the attendance of the fair from 800, the previous record, to about 2,600. They are also co-operating with the town and country people in the building of a curling rink, which will also be used as a fair building. "Leduc has become a real co-operative town and district," said Mr. Molyneux, in a recent letter to The Guide. "We are all working together, one for all and all for one, to make the town and district a very happy and profitable place to live in."

The work of Mr. Molyneux in the cause of co-operation in Leduc has opened a field of still larger opportunity. He has recently been appointed provincial organizer for the United Grain Growers Limited. He is being followed as manager by Wm. Bolton, who, as president of the association has had much to do in making it a success. Mr. Bolton is a good farmer and a firm believer in the farmers' movement. Under his guidance as manager the association will go on to still greater measures of success.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS

At the moment when the subject of farmers' co-operative associations again has come to the front because of unusual conditions and because of the necessity for economical marketing of agricultural products, the announcement is made by the California Fruit Growers' Exchange that in the year closed August 31, 1917, it returned to citrus growers the enormous sum of \$33,611,000.

According to the report for the year recently closed, the Exchange now markets 69 per cent. of all oranges, lemons and grapefruit grown in California—a business which last year totaled 15,492,990 boxes of citrus fruit. This tremendous volume of fruit was marketed at a cost of 4 1/4 cents a box and not a single penny was lost through bad debts or other causes. The annual report points out that in the last fourteen years the business of the growers' organization has amounted to \$226,100,000, on which losses from bad debts and all other causes have been less than \$8,000, or 35-10,000 of one per cent. The total California citrus crop of last season amounted to 53,830 carloads.

The exchange is composed of 8,000 growers and acts as a clearing house for the bulk of the California crop. Growers pool their fruit, which is then graded in 150 packing houses, and, under the direction of the central office, is distributed through the organization's sales offices to all parts of the country. The service is performed at absolute cost.

The citrus industry has virtually been organized upon a manufacturing basis. For advertising in newspapers and other periodicals, each box of oranges is assessed two and a quarter cents and every box of lemons four cents. Last year this netted a fund of nearly half a million dollars for publicity work. According to the report, the growers look to advertising to increase the consumption of oranges and lemons and thereby make room for the rapidly increasing crops. During the ten years in which advertising has been done, the consumption of citrus fruits has increased 80 per cent., or four times as rapidly as population.

The growers in the exchange have their own mutual insurance compact. They operate a supply company which last year purchased for its members, packing house and orchard supplies worth \$5,459,574. A large tract of timber land with saw mills and lumbering equipment from which box wood is made is owned and operated by the growers. In order to dispose of the unmerchantable lemons, a by-products plant has been constructed which last year converted 6 per cent. of the lower grades into citric acid and other by-products. The interests of the growers are guarded by a Traffic Department, a Legal Department and other staffs of experts.

In order to provide an efficient marketing medium for California farmers who have planted vegetables extensively in response to the requests of the government, the exchange is temporarily opening its marketing facilities to vegetable shippers.

THE GUIDE'S SEED FAIR

The First Annual Seed Fair held by The Grain Growers' Guide will be on November 1 and 2. It will be held in the building now occupied by The Grain Growers' Guide on Sherbrook Street, Winnipeg, Man. Before that date The Grain Growers' Guide will be moving to its new home in the handsome steel and concrete edifice nearing completion on Vaughan Street, Winnipeg. This leaves the present Guide building vacant and it will be used for the seed fair on the dates above mentioned.

Every person who earned any of the registered seed distributed by The Grain Growers' Guide last winter is entitled to enter free at this seed fair and to earn the cash prizes that have been put up by the United Grain Growers Limited. The prizes offered for open competition total \$500 in cash, as follows:—

	For Wheat	For Oats	For Barley
1st Prize	\$100	\$40	\$25
2nd "	50	20	18
3rd "	25	12	10
4th "	20	8	7
5th "	15	5	5
6th "	13	4	4
7th "	12	4	3
8th "	10	3	2
9th "	10	3	2
10th "	9	2	2
11th "	8	2	2
12th "	7	2	
13th "	6		
14th "	5		
15th "	5		
16th "	5		
17th "	5		
18th "	4		
19th "	3		
20th "	3		

Total \$315 \$105 \$80

Gold Medal Also

In addition to the cash prizes offered above, Dr. James W. Robertson, president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, is donating a beautiful gold medal to the person who wins the \$100 prize for the best wheat exhibit.

The judges in The Grain Growers' Guide Seed Fair will be three of the leading grain experts of Canada. They are George Serls, chief grain inspector for Canada, Winnipeg, Man.; Seager Wheeler, the famous wheat grower of Rosthern, Sask.; and Prof. T. J. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Each contestant at the fair will exhibit one-half bushel of threshed grain either wheat, oats or barley and a small sheaf of heads about four inches in diameter at the band. There are over six hundred farmers, farmers' wives, sons or daughters who are entitled to enter this fair free of charge and to compete for the large prizes that have been put up. Full instructions have been mailed by The Guide to each person entitled to enter the seed fair. If any person who earned the seed put out by The Guide last year has not received the instructions, a copy will be mailed by The Guide upon request.

The Grain Growers' Guide is carrying on a campaign for the introduction of high class registered seed throughout the West and every person who received this registered seed is entitled to enter the annual seed fair which The Guide holds. It is expected that there will be a large entry in the fair and that some very fine samples of wheat will be shown.

Next Year's Fair

Preparations are already under way for the distribution of seed for next year. The Grain Growers' Guide has already purchased from Seager Wheeler his best strains of prize winning Red Bobs, Kitchener and Marquis wheat, Victory oats and Canadian Thorpe barley, as well as the prize winning strain of registered Marquis wheat grown by W. D. Lang, of Indian Head, Sask. Mr. Wheeler undoubtedly is the world's greatest grain grower and this year he had one of the finest crops he has ever harvested in his 20 years farming. Mr. Lang won first prize at the World's International Dry Farming Congress last year and the seed which The Guide has purchased is the progeny of the same kind of seed which won the world's prize.

Any person who is interested and would like to secure some of this choice seed for next year should make application to The Grain Growers' Guide. Full details are not ready, but will be mailed on or about November 1. Applications received before that time will be filed and instructions and details mailed out as soon as ready.

You Have Reason for Thanksgiving

Your crop this year has been good, or at least fair, and you have savings for investment. Your less fortunate neighbor may be just beginning or may have had an unsuccessful season through no fault of his own. He needs funds.

The Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan provides the opportunity for wise investment on your part and at the same time you have the assurance that every dollar you invest goes to help the farmer in need—helps to increase Saskatchewan's production and prosperity and helps to meet the crying need of the world today for more food.

Why Not Invest at Least 10% of Your Crop Returns in These Bonds

It will make a capital investment as the bonds yield 5 per cent. interest and cannot depreciate. The government will redeem these bonds at par at any time on three months' notice in writing.

If you invest in these bonds you serve your country. Co-operation is the keynote for greater production. Today you are the lender. Next year you may be the borrower. Do your duty today. Your less fortunate neighbor may be in a position to reciprocate next year.

How to Buy Greater Production Bonds

Bonds are issued in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and are for a 10 year term, but are redeemed by the government at full face value on three months' notice.

Take advantage of this great patriotic opportunity. Buy your bonds at once. You can get them from any of the following: Provincial Treasurer (Loan Office), Legislative Buildings, Regina; or the nearest branch of the Union Bank or the Northern Crown Bank; or the Secretary-Treasurer of your Municipality. (If you buy bonds otherwise than through a bank, make cheque or money order payable to the order of the Provincial Treasurer at Regina.)

MAKE YOUR DOLLARS WORK FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Government of the Province of Saskatchewan

REGINA

Office of the Provincial Treasurer

SASK.

FOR SALE BY CITY OF WINNIPEG

3 3/4-H.P. Gasoline Engines, made by London Concrete Machine Co. 14 Street Sprinkling Wagons, 500 gallon capacity. 1 20th Century Grading Machine. 21 1/2-yd. Wheel Scrapers. 1 8-ton "Iroquois" Roller. 1 10-ton "Buffalo" Roller. 1 "Laurie" Horizontal Slide Valve Engine, 50 H.P.; cylinder 12 in. x 12 in. 1 "Lycoming" Horizontal Piston Valve Engine, 50 H.P.; cylinder 12 in. x 12 in. 1 40-H.P. Orr & Sombower Steam Slide Valve Engine. 1 15-H.P. Steam Holst Engine, 2 drums. 1 Belt Driven Double 16 in. Drum Holst. 1 16-H.P. "Stickney" Gasoline Engine. 1 20-H.P. Fairbanks Gasoline Engine on wheels. 1 30-H.P. "Buffalo" Marine Gasoline Heavy Duty Engine; 4 cylinder, water cooled, low tension M. and B. ignition. 1 50-H.P. 3 Cylinder Eastern Gasoline Engine. 2 50-H.P. "Geiser" Gasoline Tractors, 4 cylinder; fitted with smooth road wheels. 1 20-40-H.P. Fairbanks Farm Gasoline Tractor; 2 horizontal cylinders, water cooled, high tension Bosch magneto. 1 6-H.P. Fairbanks Gasoline Engine, single vertical cylinder. 1 American Deep Well Pump with Jack, belt drive, water cylinder 5 ins. diameter, stroke 18 ins., 24 in. drive wheel with 6 in. face. 1 Fairbanks "Torrent" Force Pump Outfit, water cylinder 5 in. x 5 in.; 2-H.P. Vertical Gasoline Engine, direct geared; all mounted on frame. 3 Fairbanks Steam Head Deep Well Pumps, 3 1/2 in. water cylinder. 3 6 x 4 x 8 "Duplex" Steam Pumps. 1 Hand or Power "Knickerbocker" Continuous Concrete Mixer. 3 40-H.P. Fire Tube Horizontal Boilers, locomotive type, mounted on skids. Approximately 3,000 ft. used 1/2 in. and 3/4 in. Wire Rope, and larger sizes. 9 Wagon Boxes, 3 yd. capacity, with side door. 2 Single Runner Sleighs (double seated). 50 ft. 12 in. Belting, 6-ply Belatta. 2 "Champion" Rivet Forges, with blowers. 3 Sets of Heavy Single Harness. 2 Sets of Light Single Harness. 1 Light Buggy Horse Collar. 1 Light Buggy Horse Collar with Traces. (The above harness was used in connection with the Fire Department.)

Further particulars and prices on any of the above items can be obtained on application to—

W. P. BRERETON, City Engineer, 223 JAMES AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

September, 1917

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

FISH! FISH! FISH!!

Direct from our own nets to the consumer. Our 1917 Price List will be ready November 1st. Your address on a post card will bring it.

DAVIS PRODUCE CO., Box 203, THE PAS, MANITOBA.

HORSES

UNION Stock Yards of Toronto Limited, Capital one million five hundred thousand dollars. "Canada's greatest live stock market" covers over two hundred acres. Railroad sidings for all lines. Horse Department conducts Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales every day. All stalls on ground floor. Four to ten carloads of horses received and sold each week. Consignments solicited. Those requiring sound young draft mares and geldings, blocky general purpose farm horses and delivery horses will find a large stock to choose from. Special sales arranged, correspondence solicited.

Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Dept.
Union Stock Yards of Toronto Limited
Keele Street West Toronto

Every Farm should have an "Ayrshire"



MORE MILK MORE BUTTER

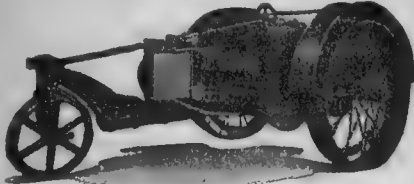
WRITE SECRETARY MORE PROFIT
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
HUNTINGDON QUEBEC

Box 501 HUNTINGDON, QUE.



The Happy Farmer
has made good —

"You'll buy a 'Happy Farmer'—or you'll wish you had"—that's the verdict of users.



Happy Farmer Tractor

Reasonable Discount for Cash

Model A
8-16 H.P.
GASOLINE

These efficient tractors are there either on belt or on draw-bar power. Get full particulars today.

J. D. ADSHEAD CO. LTD
Canadian Representatives:
225 Curry Building Winnipeg, Man.

Model B
12-24 H.P.
KEROSENE



BUILD NOW. DON'T DELAY

FARMERS, you can now better afford to do your building than ever before, as our prices on lumber are lower than charged you by the Retail Dealers before the war, while prices on all farm produce are fetching top prices. We can save you from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per 1000 feet. Read what our customers say.

Emanuel Gill, Irvine, Alta., writes: "The lumber you shipped me suits me just fine, and I am highly satisfied. I saved from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per 1000 feet by buying from you and received much better lumber. I wish to thank you for your prompt service."

David L. Wilson, Carnoustie, Sask. (Club Order), writes: "We were well pleased with the lumber you shipped us in C.P. 149048, and saved at least \$200.00 on the car. The price they charge here is \$8.00 to \$10.00 per 1000 feet more than that we paid you. The way the lumber was put up in the car was just fine, and we had not the least bit of trouble in keeping the orders separate. The shipment arrived in splendid time."

Why pay middlemen's profits when you can buy the highest quality lumber, shingles, lath, doors, windows, etc., direct from us at first cost prices? We make a specialty of club orders, and mark and invoice each order so there is no confusion. We allow inspection before payment. FARMERS, CONTRACTORS, SECRETARIES, write for our terms and prices delivered, freight paid, to your nearest station. Place your order with us. We can give you prompt shipment.

The F.M.T.C. LUMBER CO.
STANDARD BANK BLDG. VANCOUVER B.C.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

GILSON TRACTOR



The Standardized Tractor

—is a business machine designed along sound mechanical lines of proven worth, with no freak features, 15-30 h.p.

Write for free catalogue and rock bottom prices
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.
Dept. J. Winnipeg, Man. 37

Concerning the Garden

WESTERN WINNINGS AT PEORIA

The winnings made on Western grown vegetables and fruit at the 12th International Soil Products Exposition at Peoria, Ill., was certainly a revelation to those who had not been convinced of the suitability of the soil and climate of the West to the production of vegetables and fruit. H. C. Whellams, of East Kildonan, Manitoba, secured sweepstakes on sugar beets, mangels, cauliflower and garlic. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., won the sweepstakes on potatoes. One of the most striking winnings was that of A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, Man., who secured third place in crabapples. Mr. Stevenson also exhibited several commercial boxes of apples and crabapples which were grown in his Manitoba orchard. Especially interesting were the collective displays from the provinces. In the special vegetables, Saskatchewan secured the third place. To a person who did not know the possibilities of that province it would have seemed impossible to produce the pumpkins and squash that were shown. Ripe tomatoes shown by H. C. Whellams, of East Kildonan, took third place. The collective displays were judged according to a score card in which 35 per cent. of the points were given for crops grown in a more temperate climate. Saskatchewan was on this account beaten by Nebraska, Kansas and Arizona. The following is a list of the fruit and vegetable awards coming to Saskatchewan and Manitoba:

Russet Burbank potatoes, 1, A. Cameron, Saskatoon, Sask.; 2, S. Larcombe. Gold Coin potatoes, 3, A. Cameron. Carman potatoes, 3, A. Cameron. Irish Cobbler potatoes, 1, Seager Wheeler. Early Ohio potatoes, 1, Seager Wheeler. Sweepstakes potatoes, 1, Seager Wheeler. Six table beets, 1, S. Larcombe. Yellow onions, 2, H. C. Whellams, East Kildonan, Man. Ripe tomatoes, 3, H. C. Whellams. Head of cabbage, 1, E. Guest, Indian Head, Sask. Table carrots, 1, E. Guest. Cauliflower, H. C. Whellams. Cucumbers, 2, E. Guest. Sugar beets, 1, H. C. Whellams. Garlic, 1, H. C. Whellams. Crabapples, 3, A. P. Stevenson, Morden, Man.

GRAPE AND APPLE SUPPLIES

The supply of grapes this year threatens to be short. The crop in Ontario was not large and there is nothing much coming out so far. Wholesale prices are from 8 to 10 cents higher than a year ago for six quart baskets and few are being secured. The demand in Ontario is taking care of most of the local surplus. One factor in the shortage is the increase in grape juice manufacture, one company being reported to be taking up much of the surplus grape production of Ontario for the manufacture of grape juice.

Apples from Nova Scotia are making their appearance on this market. Prices are high and the shipping somewhat uncertain. One Winnipeg firm reports that a car shipped from a point in Nova Scotia on September 25 overtook one shipped from the same point on September 20. This uncertainty of supply greatly interferes with the distribution and also tends to increase the price.

THE BULB SITUATION

The war has greatly interfered with the bulb supply. Most of the bulbs of hyacinths and tulips planted on this continent are produced in Holland. The

outbreak of the war of course very greatly interfered with the supply and for a time it was feared that it would be entirely cut off. The Dutch growers, it was expected, would go out of growing bulbs owing to the uncertainty of shipping conditions. In spite of the uncertainty, however, a supply of bulbs has come through each year, though marine insurance is reported to be so high in some instances as to exceed the invoice price of bulbs previous to the war. This year the shippings are later than usual. On September 28, however, a shipment arrived in New York and this is expected to supply or partially supply Western needs. Prices are expected to be about normal with those of last year, which were of course from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than pre-war prices. This is true for hyacinths and tulips.

JAPANESE BEANS BEING IMPORTED

It is rather striking to note that at least one line of agriculture for which Canada is well adapted, Japan is offering keen competition in the Canadian market. Japanese beans are now quoted regularly in Eastern Canada on the market and in British Columbia they are this year acting as a regulating factor in the price. The average yield in the Orient for small white beans is said to be 15 bushels per acre. British Columbia growers estimate their yield at around 18 bushels per acre with a total of 95 cars. In Japan the beans are harvested, threshed and graded almost entirely by hand. The price for labor runs, it is said, from 12½ to 15 cents a day. Transportation from Kobe to Vancouver, freight, duty, wharfage, etc., is approximately \$1.66. The B.C. growers have to pay from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a day for labor and sacking is now very expensive. Taking everything into consideration, the cost of placing these beans on the Vancouver market appears to be almost equal. The amount of beans on order from the Orient for shipment before Christmas amounts, it is said, to 60 cars. B.C. growers who have been holding out for high prices met with a severe reverse. As high as 14 cents a pound was being asked, but the buyers went by the local growers and ordered large amounts from the Orient. These will cost 9.1 cents a pound delivered Vancouver.

CLEANING UP TIME

This is cleaning up time in the garden. Many of the most destructive garden insects are those which have their winter quarters under rubbish, which is very often left after the garden crops have been harvested. Cabbage leaves or waste vegetables may be fed to the stock or poultry. Weeds that have escaped the cultivator should be gathered up and burned. Pieces of lumber or other rubbish that may have become scattered about during the season should be gathered up as these furnish excellent winter accommodation for some of our most destructive garden pests. After everything is gathered up it is a good practice to plow down a heavy coat of well rotted barnyard manure, leaving the surface of the soil rough. This helps to retain snow and moisture besides exposing the soil to the action of the frost. In the spring, if left in this condition, it will be in shape to work down into a fine mulch with the cultivator or drag harrow.



A FALL GARDEN SCENE

LIVE POULTRY BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

Your poultry will be coming along nicely now and you will be looking for a market that will render you dependable service. **Please Note:**—We pay cash (Bank of Money Order) on receipt of goods. We give honest weight. We supply crates for shipping, on request, free of charge to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and buy any quantity.

Spring Chickens, per lb.16c-18c
Old Hens, per lb.14c-16c
Old Roosters, per lb.12c
Ducks (any age), per lb.15c-16c
Geese (any age), per lb.13c
Turkeys, per lb.21c
Butter, per lb.34c
Eggs, per dozen36c

All Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

Siskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Co.
485 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY Wanted

Old Hens, per lb.14c-15c
Roosters, per lb.12c
Ducks, per lb.15-16c
Turkeys, per lb.21c
Geese, per lb.13c

Eggs, 36c per doz.

Butter, 34c per lb.

Spring Chickens, highest market price

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Please let us know what you have and we'll forward crates and egg cases for shipping.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

EGGS, BUTTER LIVE POULTRY WANTED

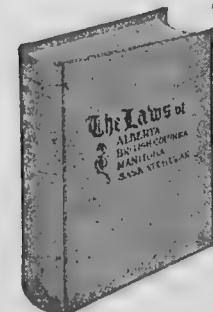
Hens, 5 lbs. average 16c
Hens, any size, 15c
Ducks, 15c-16c
Young Geese, 15c
Geese, 13c
Roosters, 12c
Turkeys, in good condition 20c
Spring Chickens, best market price

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
97 Atkins St., Winnipeg

LAW

a knowledge of the laws that govern you may save you hundreds of dollars.



This book will not make a lawyer out of a farmer, but it covers thoroughly every point concerning contracts, sales, notes, leases, partnerships, bonds, deeds, mortgages, executors, insurance, liens, assignments, arbitrations, bills of sale, etc., thus saving many dollars that would have to go in consultation fees. Shrewd business men should have the essential facts about law at their finger tips.

WESTERN CANADA LAW \$3.50
Postpaid

This is the best reference book on the laws of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba we have ever seen. It is the culmination of five years' patient research work by eminent Western Canadian lawyers.

Write for our Free Folder, "The Importance of Having the Law on Your Side." We will cheerfully send this to anyone on request.

Book Department

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Poultry Conditions on the Farm

Seasonal Peculiarities—Co-operative Marketing—Fattening

By Prof. M. C. Herner, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

The weather conditions during this summer in Manitoba have been very favorable for growing chickens and other poultry. Chickens were hatched earlier and are nearer maturity than a year ago. The number raised is, however, somewhat smaller on the whole than last year. This is due partly to the scarcity of feed and partly to the fact that such scarcity compelled many farmers to sell off more of their hens last fall and keep fewer over winter. Last fall dealers commented on the fact that the shipments of hens were in excess of those of other seasons. The result of this is seen in somewhat decreased production this season. Some sections of the country report greater production, but in most sections it has been cut down somewhat. This information has been gathered while attending fairs in different parts of the province. For ducks and geese this has been an average year. The turkey crop is a good deal lighter than last year. Extreme drought and lack of green feed seemed to affect both the hatching and rearing of turkeys.

The prices paid this season are hardly as high in comparison to the price of feed as they were last year. The demand for broilers has been very limited all summer, and but few chickens are moving even for the Thanksgiving trade. Early in the summer it was reported that considerable frozen poultry was held in storage. Later reports state that nearly all this has been cleared out, with the exception of turkeys. On the whole the buying public has not been purchasing table poultry as freely as in previous seasons. War conditions seem to have had their effect on this commodity the same as on some others. Probably as the season advances conditions will improve somewhat and buying will be freer.

Harvest operations are, of course, tending to hold back the movement of spring chickens, and Thanksgiving coming so early hardly finds this stuff in fit condition, nor yet the farmer in a position to market them. After harvest or threshing is over and until the holidays the farm chickens are likely to come in in larger quantities and lower prices will prevail again. The public will naturally take advantage of this.

The egg trade has been rather peculiar this year. Early in the spring prices sprang upwards and then fell back again to normal. Large quantities went into storage at high prices. The yield of farm eggs had two depressions this season. The first came early in April when egg production fell off very heavily. In May it came back to normal again, or even a little higher than the average. July saw another depression. The price of eggs this season, unlike others, was lowest in July. After the July depression production remained fairly uniform and was well maintained during the late summer and early fall.

Many Well-Matured Pullets

Moulting commented rather early and seems to be somewhat erratic. Most of the stock, however, give promise of having their new winter coats in pretty good shape before the cold weather comes on. It appears that some of the flocks keep on laying in spite of the moulting—a condition which we appreciate very much, as it indicates an improvement in the egg production.

One exceptionally good feature of the industry this season is the large number of well-matured pullets on the farms. While the number of chickens raised may be smaller this year than last, still pullets on the whole are far better developed and more nearly matured than for the last two seasons. This is a hopeful sign for a fair supply of winter eggs and is not likely to affect the egg trade, as there is always a good local demand for fresh winter eggs, but it will mean a decidedly larger revenue from most of the farm flocks, providing the pullets receive the care and feed they should have.

We are advising farmers and poultrymen to feed more of the bulky feeds this winter and let the good grains go for human food. While the farmer is

not likely to feed No. 1 Northern wheat to his chickens, still it is well to point out what feeds, or combinations of feed, he can feed to best advantage when selling his better grains. This end we are practising on our own plant and advocating to the farmers to feed liberally on mashes containing shorts or bran and also to make liberal use of mangels and turnips as vegetables or green feeds. More of the bulky feeds and less of the concentrated, when properly balanced, are likely to produce the desired results.

CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY MARKETING

To enable Saskatchewan farmers to market their poultry for cash at the highest obtainable price and with least expense, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has again arranged to operate co-operative poultry killing and marketing stations at Regina and Saskatoon from November 5 to December 8.

Suitable buildings have been secured and poultry producers in the territory tributary to Regina and Saskatoon are invited to ship their poultry alive to these killing stations. Experts in the Poultry Department at the College of Agriculture will supervise the killing, plucking, grading and packing. Chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese will be handled. The co-operative organization branch of the Department of Agriculture will take delivery of the birds and make advance payments to shippers at the following rates: For No. 1 chickens, 14c. per pound; No. 1 fowls, 12c. per pound; No. 1 turkeys, 18c. per pound; No. 1 ducks, 14c. per pound; No. 1 geese, 14c. per pound and for lower grades at corresponding prices. All payments will be based on the live weight of the bird when ready to kill. Old roosters will be graded No. 2 or No. 3 according to condition.

When all the birds have been disposed of, the final payment will be made which will return to the producer every cent realized from the sale of his birds less the cost of transportation, killing, boxes and storage charges.

Shipments should be forwarded so they will reach the nearest killing station between November 5 and December 8. Positively no birds will be accepted after December 8. All poultry should be shipped by express, addressed to the Government co-operative Poultry Marketing Station at Saskatoon or Regina. Names and addresses should be written plainly on coops. Shipments should be arranged on a day when the best connections can be made. Express charges may be prepaid or if shipments are sent collect, the amount of the charges will be deducted from the advance payment.

The organization branch of the Department of Agriculture at Regina is issuing a circular on this work which will be found very useful to all prospective shippers of poultry to either of these stations.

The date of fattening, that is the taking in of birds has been put one week earlier than in previous years. This places the department in a better position to dispose of the poultry to good advantage for the Christmas market.

FATTENING POULTRY FOR MARKET

The present scarcity of feed will no doubt make many farmers put poultry on the market this fall in an unfinished condition. Such is very undesirable as none of this stuff will bring within four to five cents a pound of what it would were a little more finish added to it. One produce company in Winnipeg during the last two weeks has killed about five hundred birds and not more than ten or a dozen of these were really properly fitted for killing. It will perhaps not be wise to feed much high priced grain to such stock, but there is enough cheaper grain and refuse on the average farm to finish up a number at least of these birds.

By confining poultry in pens or in special crates it is possible to fatten

Continued on Page 50

SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP AND SWINE SALES

Under the auspices of the

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association

WILL BE HELD AT

REGINA EXHIBITION GROUNDS, November 30

SASKATOON EXHIBITION GROUNDS, December 6

Pure bred males and females of both classes of stock will be offered for sale. Special terms granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

Entries in sheep classes only, open to breeders in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 1

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

is now prepared to supply grade range ewes at reasonable prices from one to four years old to Saskatchewan farmers on a quarter or a half cash basis under the terms of the Saskatchewan Livestock Purchase and Sale Act for October delivery. Applications should be in before October 20.

For further information, also entry and application forms, address:

P. F. BREDT

Acting Livestock Commissioner, REGINA.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED!

In 1916 we broke all records. We received in the fall of 1916 more Live Poultry than in any previous year. This statement means much to you—it means that we are giving our customers complete satisfaction. We can make you a satisfied customer too—give us a trial. If we double our turn-over this year it will not lower the price. You can always depend on receiving the highest market price from us.

By shipping to us you are assured of Honest Weight, Absolute Security, Prompt Returns.



WE HAVE PAID FOR EVERY SHIPMENT WE HAVE RECEIVED

We have been in business six years and no farmer in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta can say we have not paid him.

You Always Get The Best Market Price!

We endeavor to guarantee our prices for 15 days from the date of the last ad. in this paper. Sometimes, however, the market will take an unexpected drop and we are unable to obtain the price we offer. On other occasions the market will advance. In such cases we always give the shipper the benefit. That explains the reason why we retain our customers and have built up a big business. Honesty will tell. We always pay the prevailing top market price the day your shipment is received.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Turkeys, from 7 lbs., per lb.20c	Ducks, per lb.15c
Spring Chickens, 3 lbs. up, per lb. .16c	Roosters, any age, per lb.12c
Hens, per lb.14c	Geese, per lb.13c

All Prices Live Weight, F.O.B. Winnipeg

NOTE.—We quote one price only. Although the market is uncertain at present—prices are changing every day—we will try if possible to pay the price offered above up to and including October 20. Prices are not likely, however, to drop lower than 1 cent per lb. within the time given.

MAKE YOUR OWN CRATES

To save Express charges on empty crates out it would be advisable to make your own crates. Get boxes from your local merchant. The Express agent at your point will give you full particulars regarding the company's requirements as to ventilation and crate sizes. We will send crates if requested. The earlier you ship to us the better for you.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
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SERVE YOUR COUNTRY IN THE COLLEGE

"That it is expedient in the national interest that instead of being employed in military service he be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged."

Exemptions, Clause B, Military Service Act.

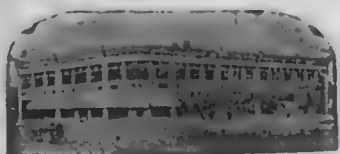
"That it is expedient in the national interest that instead of being employed in military service he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained."

Exemptions, Clause C, Military Service Act.

"I believe it is expedient in the national interest that young men at present employed in agriculture be encouraged to remain in that work, and moreover be urged to increase their efficiency by spending this winter at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Furthermore, it has been unofficially announced that men engaged in farming may be exempted from military service."—J. B. Reynolds, Pres. Man. Agr. College.

We offer complete courses in agriculture and home economics for young men and young women. There are no entrance requirements. The cost of either course (from October 23rd to March 31st), including board and lodging, is approximately \$150. Free tuitions are being offered in both courses. Write for particulars.

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NOTICE TO PARENTS.—The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

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We want bright, educated students, for best positions. Salaries paid our students range \$40 to \$65. Former students are receiving \$70, \$90, \$150, and in one case (a lady), \$200. These are facts. We train carefully, that's it.

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THINGS MAKING FOR PEACE

When a citizen of Belgium, driven from his home by an invading foreign enemy can discuss calmly the underlying cause of war and present a remedy which makes no appeal to force or hatred, it should be easy for others further removed to do the same. Henri Lambert, a prominent manufacturer of Charleroi and a member of the Societe d'Economie de Paris, is at present a refugee in New York City. In a recent "message to the Society of Friends and other Christians," Mr. Lambert calls upon them to consider practical methods of establishing international justice. He says:

Increasingly for nearly half a century, the development of industries and commerce has been the main motive, the real objective, of international politics. No longer are nations strongly moved by desire of conquest or domination for satisfaction of pride and lust of power. In our day wars have economic purpose and motive; territories are conquered, empires are built up with a view to economic expansion, with desire for security, stability and, unfortunately, for industrial and commercial privilege and monopoly. Not yet do men and nations realize that expansion, prosperity, security and stability for their own trade do not involve loss of such accompanying advantages for the trade of others. Man's thought is still one of aloofness, exclusion, privilege, monopoly—i.e., international economic injustice. It should be of co-operation, free competition, equality, mutual services rendered by exchange—i.e., international economic justice.

In the unjust, un-Christian economic ideas generally accepted lies the actual cause of international economic conflicts and of wars. In the common interest this wrong conception must be removed. The task should be easy, for there is no sounder truth than this: In international trade, liberty means prosperity for all nations. In international trade, liberty is the true national good, the true international justice, the true Christian policy. Every nation desires other nations to adopt toward itself freedom of trade; ought not nations to do to others as they would be done by, and avoid treating others in a

way that they themselves would not wish to be treated?

I submit this proposition: God has not given the lands and the seas to the nations, but to humanity. Nations will never enjoy goodwill and peace until the divine will be respected and fulfilled. This does not mean that every human being must be at home everywhere on the globe, and that political frontiers of nations should be abolished (an unnatural, unprogressive idea); but it does mean that economic frontiers must be abolished, i.e., that the "open-door" for free exchange of things and services must be universal, every man thus finding at home, in his own country, among his own people, the best possible opportunities for making a living. Thus, all human kind through co-operation may progress materially, intellectually, spiritually; therefore in harmony and peace.

Let it be noted that Mr. Lambert's proposal is not merely the abolition of tariffs and other artificial obstacles to international trade. It implies the removal of internal obstructions and all interferences with production. The doctrine that "God has not given the lands to the nations but to humanity," implies that individuals must not be allowed to withhold lands that others desire to use. And free trade implies that internal taxes levied on labor or its products are evils that should be removed, even as import duties should be.

Mr. Lambert has pointed out something that must be done to put an end to war. Nations have hitherto relied on physical force as a means of defence. Economic justice through "co-operation, equality, mutual services rendered by exchange" will make physical force unnecessary.

FARM SURVEY IN ONTARIO

Arrangements have been made by which the farm department of the Ontario Agricultural College will commence an agricultural survey for the purpose of determining actual farm conditions in a representative section of the province. The district selected is Peel County, which is typical of the general mixed farming sections of Ontario. The survey will be conducted by A. Leitch, lecturer in farm management at the college and manager

of the college farm. Mr. Leitch's plan includes the visiting of from 150 to 200 farmers in the district and with their co-operation to obtain complete records of the business of each farm for the 12 months preceding October, 1917. Question blanks will be used and these will deal with every detail of the farm business, including total acreage owned or rented by the operator; acreage under each crop sown; yield per acre; amount of cash crop sold; all livestock on hand at the beginning and end of the year together with purchases and sales during the year; current expenses during the year and inventory of all farm equipment and real estate. Besides this, questions dealing with the various phases of management of farm business are included. No farm will be eliminated because it is either particularly poor or particularly good. From the data gathered numerous conclusions will be drawn. These will include the total farm incomes and labor incomes of the operators and the factors which have a direct bearing on the amount of labor income. The effects of pure bred stock, the growing of suitable varieties of crop and the practicing of a suitable rotation and numerous other minor factors will be worked out.

This is the first time work of this nature has been undertaken in Canada. Such surveys have, however, been conducted in various parts of the United States and from the information gleaned valuable discoveries have been made regarding the profitability of certain types of farming. Mr. Leitch is eminently qualified to conduct such a survey and the results will be looked forward to with interest by farmers of Western Canada as well as those of the East.

THE FUTURE OF DAIRYING

Those who reason that feeding grain to the dairy cow is less profitable than selling it, and are inclined to reduce their herds, should consider the world's conditions before disposing of any of their profitable cows. There are patriotic reasons why farmers should produce dairy products, but aside from this there is another reason which appeals to all, and that is there is more money in cows than in raising grain. The world is not short of grain, but it is short of dairy products. If the war would stop tomorrow or if the menace of the submarine could be eliminated there would be an overstock of wheat.

Mr. Hoover has carefully made a world's survey of the food supply, and concerning wheat he says: "It is worthy of consideration by our wheat growing population that by January 1 there will be 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in Australia awaiting market and another 100,000,000 bushels in India, not now available to our allies. If peace were to come, or if the submarine were to be overcome, there would no longer be a shortage in the world's wheat supply, but there would be an overstock."

The reason for not getting the wheat of Australia and India is due to lack of ships. But when the war is over all the wheat of the world can easily be distributed to the countries that need it. In the meantime North America must produce extra wheat in order to supply Europe. That is why our government is urging the farmers to sow more wheat and guaranteeing them \$2.00 a bushel for the 1918 crops.

On account of the war millions of cows have been slaughtered in Europe. This has produced a shortage of dairy products, and the longer the war continues the greater will be the decrease in cows. It is not pleasant to know that the peoples of great nations are suffering because of the lack of dairy products; but their conditions do assure the dairy farmer a good price for dairy products and his livestock for several years after the war closes.—Hoard's Dairyman.

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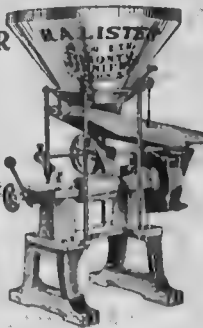
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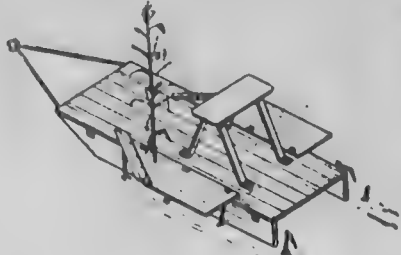


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SILAGE HANDLING EQUIPMENT

The sled corn harvester is one of the cheapest methods of cutting corn. It is not as satisfactory as a corn binder, but may be used where the acreage is small. In using the machine most efficiently, the wagons used in hauling must be driven alongside the cutter, keeping pace with it so that the corn can be loaded directly

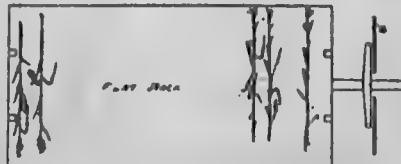


The Sled Corn Harvester

upon the wagon. Otherwise, the corn must be picked off the ground. The width of the sled corresponds to the width between the rows, its construction is simple as it consists simply of two knives attached to the sled as shown in the illustration.

Field loading of either loose or bound corn can best be accomplished by allowing two men to hand the corn up and one to arrange the bundles on the wagon. A low truck with a flat rack greatly facilitates matters and reduces the cost of handling. The bundles should not be promiscuously thrown upon the wagon. Careful loading reduces the time spent in unloading as much as 40 per cent. The loading should be planned in conjunction with the ensilage cutter. If the cutter can be set so that the teams can stand on the right side with their heads at the elevator end, the loading should commence at the rear end of the wagon with the butts on the loader's right, and vice versa if the wagon stands on the opposite side of the cutter. If the horses face the feeder end of the cutter, the loading should commence at the front end of the rack and unloading begin at the rear. If one man unloads the bundles, they should all be laid on the rack in the order shown in the illustration and the unloading takes place in the opposite order. When two men unload, the ends of the rack are loaded first as shown. One starts the unloading near the middle of the rack and when an opening is sufficiently large to allow room, a second man may assist. The butts of the corn are turned on the front end opposite those at the rear when wagons are to be unloaded from the center towards to end. This saves one man considerable time which would otherwise be spent in turning bundles to allow the butts to enter the cutter first. In short corn where two tiers of bundles can be placed end to end across the rack, the butts are turned out.

One of the secrets of successful silo filling is getting the corn equally dis-



Arranging Corn on the Rack to Save Labor

tributed. To ensure this a distributor should be attached to the end of the carrier. This is made in sections which may be moved as filling progresses. The lower end is simply carried around so that the corn is deposited where it is needed, and the lighter parts are not blown to the outside as is the case when no conveyor is used.

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Does away with hired help when loading your grain—loads from 1,200 to 2,200 bushels per hour—has a greater capacity, and is the strongest built elevator in use today. It not only loads cars, bins, and granaries, but it is equally serviceable for taking grain from field tanks and elevating into wagons.

Regular length of elevator is 20 feet and when raised to its extreme height the outlet is about 17 feet from the ground. Higher leg can be furnished if preferred. Swivel discharge spout is three feet long with an additional five feet of flexible extension, extra lengths of which can be furnished.

The elevator is 8 1/2 inches wide, made of No. 16 gauge steel with a heavy centre board which effectually prevents sagging, twisting, or bending. Grain is elevated by means of close fitting flights attached to heavy sprocket chain. This is driven from the top by a separator chain outside the elevator leg. In this way the conveying side of the flight chain is kept taut, so that it may run at any speed desired. Since the grain is carried above the centre board there is no tendency when operating fast for the flight to carry the grain down again. A windlass mounted in the derrick permits easy lowering or raising.

See your dealer to-day or write us for prices. You will be shipping your grain shortly and will be wanting your elevator then.

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Famous 3 h.p. type "Z" kerosene engine operates it perfectly, still if you have an engine you may use it, the truck being strong enough to carry engines up to 6 h.p.; or it can be used with a sweep horse-power. We furnish a steel roller bearing power with one 16 ft. and one 8 ft. tumbling rod, three knuckles and a rod rest. Approximate weight without engine, 1,350 pounds.

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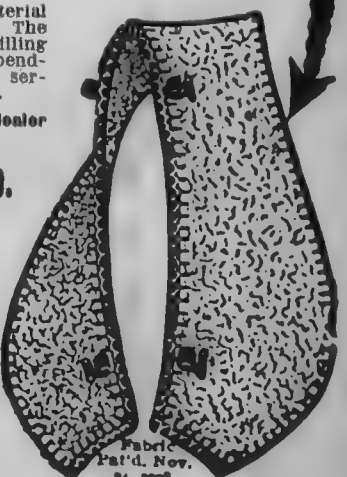
Decidedly yes! All the pull is on the horses shoulders. An ill-fitting collar just concentrates the burden on two outstanding spots and chafes those places into Gall Sores.

A Ventiplex Pad is made of soft, sanitary material that distributes the load over the shoulders. The horse puts more vigor into his work, and is willing because he is comfortable. It is a case of spending a very little money to get 100 per cent. service from your horses. Write for a Booklet.

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Wanted at once in large or small quantities. Do not dispose of anything in my line before communicating with me. HIGHEST CASH PRICES GUARANTEED.

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Make that Stump Lot Earn a Profit,

Blast out the boulders, blow up the stumps—and you have a fertile field where waste land existed before.

Use C.X.L. Stumping Powder

the most effective and economical means of blasting out stumps, digging ditches and tree holes and doing excavating work on the farm.

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THE MONTREAL BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION

The second annual conference under the auspices of the Montreal Brotherhood Federation took place at Knowlton, Que., commencing Saturday, September 1 and closing on Monday, September 3. The roll call showed that 104 persons were present (exclusive of children) and that 17 brotherhoods were represented. Fortunately the writer succeeded in getting Western Canadian representation in the person of Bro. Thos. Howells, of Toronto, hon. secretary of the Christian men's federation of Canada, formerly the Brotherhood Federation of Canada. After preliminaries were through on Saturday afternoon and supper was over we adjourned to the large auditorium for the social hour and reception of delegates, who were cordially welcomed. Calvary Men's Own augmented orchestra, under Prof. F. W. Hume, gave selections of music, whilst old friends greeted each other

and were introduced to those there for the first time, listening to a beautiful solo by Miss Crawford and a recitation by Bro. A. Douglas Jeffrey. We were reminded by President J. W. Crawford that the business part of the program was now on. This was opened by the singing of the hymn composed by Bro. J. Gordon Edwards to the tune of The Battle Hymn of the Republic. It certainly was popular and caught on. The male voice choir director was Bro. Wm. T. Walmsley, who very ably filled the place of Bro. G. P. Rice, who was unable to be present. President J. W. Crawford presided and among others who took part were past president Wm. Barr, Rev. Thos. Scott, associate pastor of St. James Methodist Church, Rev. Thos. Nelson, Knowlton, Bro. F. R. Yule, Bro. A. J. Childs and Bro. Thos. Howells. We were all pleased to hear from Bro. Howells, especially with regard to the Belgian Relief Fund, in which he is so actively and strenuously

engaged. Bro. Howells spoke with deep and effective earnestness about the large sphere of work that was open to the Brotherhoods of Canada; \$25,000 had already been sent in for war relief and the prospects for future contributions were most encouraging. Rev. T. W. Davidson's discourse on "The Basis of Brotherhood" was most powerful and effective and called for the cheerful booster in the work of the Brotherhood. This meeting was closed by Bro. Marsden, president Delonmer Brotherhood.

On Saturday at 9 a.m. Past President Wm. Barr presided, Bro. John H. Roberts speaking on The Brotherhood and the Community. He created more than usual interest when question slips were passed round. Those actively participating in the discussion were Bros. L. Brown, F. H. Marsden, W. C. Fish-Bourne, R. Short, Ed. Sharp, D. McCallum and others.

At 11 a.m. in the Knowlton Methodist

Church, Rev. T. W. Davidson preached a sermon entitled The Measure of Manhood, based on the words, "The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal." It was very rare to find in manhood perfect equality; some men had length of view but were narrow minded, others had length and breadth of view but were lacking in height. The vital and essential points that Mr. Davidson laid emphasis upon were that we should not fail in height, or in the language of the Psalmist, we should continually look up unto the hills from whence cometh our help.

Sunday afternoon at 2.30 a mass meeting in the auditorium. Rev. F. L. Orchard, of Olivet Baptist Church, delivered a powerful message on The World's Challenge to Men, urging them to be strong, to be true and to be useful. Rev. T. W. Davidson followed with an address on The Mission of Brotherhood, which really meant co-operation, sacrifice and service.

At 7 p.m. in Knowlton Methodist Church, Rev. F. L. Orchard preached, and his sermon was based on the scripture readings of Psalm 46 and part of chapter 19, second book of Kings. Hezekiah's prayer and Isaiah's prophecy were handled in a most comprehensive manner. Mr. Orchard dealt with the spiritual side of ancient and modern history, punctuating time and again his sentences with the words of the Psalmist, "Be still then and know that I am God." At 9.30 p.m. in the auditorium Bro. Thos. Bew, of Risemount Brotherhood gave by request some of his experiences in Russia during the Revolution. The final session on Monday morning took the form of most interesting open discussions. Mr. Arthur Bell read in a most impressive and effective way to St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, chapter 4.

Throughout the whole conference the power of the Spirit of the Divine Master was felt, and the indications are that (D.V.) the third annual Brotherhood conference in 1918 will bring together brothers from still further points than Toronto. My suggestion is this, "Brothers All, Keep Your Communication Trenches Open." J. E.

MR. MUSSELMAN ADDRESSES CANADIAN CLUB

Our Central secretary, J. B. Musselman, made a short address at the meeting of the Canadian Club in Regina on October 2, in which he urged all classes to support the Greater Production Loan. He said that it is obvious that the government should encourage those industries which relate themselves most closely to our national resources and which we can develop to the best advantage. It is conceded by all that farming is the greatest industry of our province, and especially now that the products of our farms are so necessary for supplying the world's needs. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that our farmers shall produce as much as possible. The best way to encourage greater production is to give the farmers more capital to work with.

The government has now provided a method for gathering up much idle money and putting it to work in this all-important industry of producing wheat for the allies. It is, therefore, not only a patriotic duty to put every possible dollar into this Greater Production Loan, but it is also a safe, convenient and profitable form of short-time investment. He predicted that thousands of our farmers will put much of their available cash into these debentures instead of allowing their money to lie idle in the banks.

Since these debentures are readily convertible into cash and always good collateral for a loan, a farmer may safely convert much of his emergency cash into this form of liquid assets. The investment is as safe as the government itself and yields a very profitable rate of interest.

Mr. Musselman stated that he was very much gratified that the legislature unanimously passed this Greater Production Loan Bill, and that it was not in any sense partisan legislation. The organized farmers had made a strong demand for this legislation and now that it had been secured he certainly believed that it is up to the farmers to patronize the loan and make it a success. All the spare money of the



Hungry Men Like Good Food

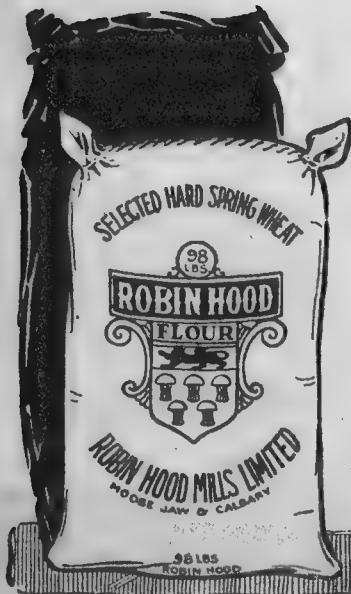
They can work longer and do more, when fed well. And how they do appreciate the real good Bread, Buns and Pastry, made with

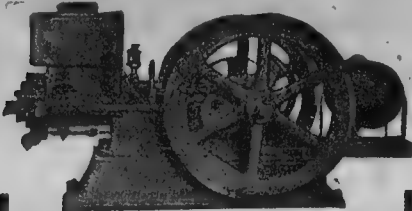
ROBIN HOOD THE "MONEY BACK," FLOUR

There are no "ifs" and "buts" about this flour. We hit the "bull's eye" when we say: "money back if not the best flour you ever used." You to be the judge. Isn't that fair?

Buy a bag today. Coupons, good for our \$10,000 Cook Book, are enclosed in each bag.

Robin Hood Mills Limited, Moose Jaw and Calgary





We have not raised our prices on
**WATERLOO BOY
GAS ENGINES**

2 h.p.	\$46.50	With Magneto	\$57.50
3 h.p.	\$72.50	With Magneto	\$83.50
5 h.p.	\$115.50	With Magneto	\$126.50
7 h.p.	\$154.50	With Magneto	\$167.50
9 h.p.	\$249.50	With Magneto	\$262.50

Mounted on Skids.

The best mechanical help you can get. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back promptly. Sizes 12 to 14 h.p. Will run your grinder, churn, pump, saw, cream separator, etc., and give entire satisfaction in any weather. Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

Write to-day for full information

**New Farm Machinery
CATALOG**
Just Out!

Send for your copy to-day and learn all about WATERLOO BOY MACHINERY.

**Gasoline Engine & Supply
Co., Ltd. Winnipeg**

**HAMILTON - CARHARTT
ALL-OVERS**



They're going to be the thing. Already All-Overs have it all over overalls. The one-piece arrangement is not only easier to slip on and off and is "self supporting," so to speak, but it actually saves you money.

**Costs Less
Handler**

Carhartt's Overalls have always had loyal support. Try our All-Overs on our recommendation. We doubt if you will go back to the old style.

**Ask Your
Dealer**

If your dealer cannot supply you with ALL-OVERS, write to us direct.

**HAMILTON CARHARTT COTTON
MILLS, LIMITED**
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**BEEF, STOCKER
AND DAIRY CATTLE**

Hogs and Sheep

Modern facilities
Direct railway connections.

Inquiries solicited

**Edmonton Stock Yards
LIMITED**
Edmonton, Alberta.

farmers should be used to help finance their own industry.

He said that he thought it would prove to be a great thing for the province, as it would organize much of our idle money for profitable industry and would have a tendency to reduce rates of interest in all lines. If the farmer is to produce more, he must have a greater supply of cheaper money; and this plan of the government will provide this supply, if it is properly supported by all classes of our people. It should appeal to us not only as a good investment and as a means of "helping to win the war," but as a practical method of organizing and using our own Saskatchewan money for developing the great resources of our own Province. Every loyal citizen will therefore feel a great obligation to put all his spare money into this Greater Production Loan. He should also see that it is in his own best interest to do so.
H. H. M.
S.G.G.A.

THE CARE OF TIRES

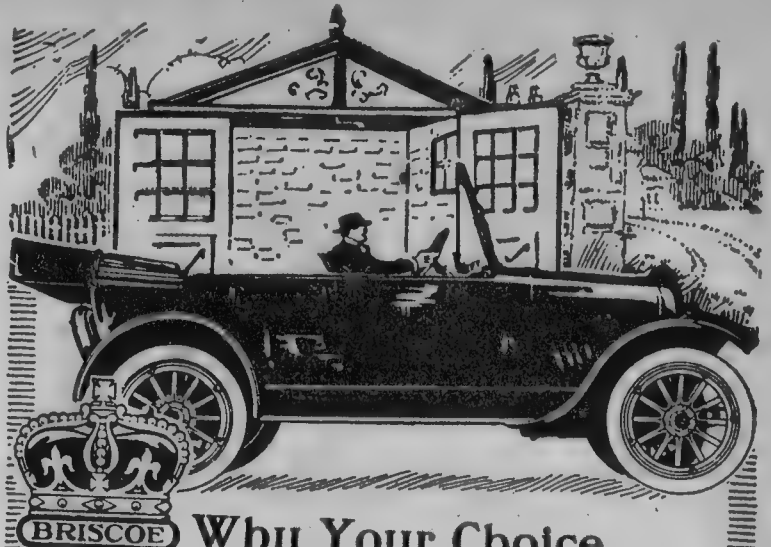
Keep the tires well inflated. The commonest cause of tire ruin is under-inflation. The first result of this condition is that the tire flattens out where it rests on the ground, being forced out and in with each revolution. This causes wear on the fabric layers and they give way in one place, eventually causing a blow-out. Another result of under-inflation is seen when a tire comes in contact with a stone, a car track or other blunt object. The tire conforms to the outlines of the object and some of the strands of the fabric are either strained or broken. The broken ends chafe and wear out the remaining fabric, resulting finally in a blow-out. When tires are too soft, the tendency is to form a little roll in front of the point of contact with the ground and the tread becomes loosened from the fabric. This of course eventually results in the ruin of the tire. In the case of some makes of tires, under-inflation usually permits the tire to be run cut before the fabric gives way of itself. To do away with these points of tire trouble, keep the tires inflated. A pressure gauge is absolutely necessary. Keep up the pressure to the point advised by the manufacturers. Some manufacturers recommend the pressure for each size of tire to use according to the load. These instructions should be followed as closely as possible. Test the pressure frequently. Small leakages through valves or microscopic holes in the tire will soon result in greatly reducing the pressure. It is wise in any case to pump the tires up frequently.

Attend to cuts. If taken in time they are not dangerous. If left open, sand and dirt works in, separating the rubber treads from the fabric and the ruin of the fabric soon results. The tire is weakened and sooner or later comes the blow-out that would have been prevented if the cut had been remedied. Clean the cut as soon as found and fill with one of the many preparations on the market.

Keep the wheels in line. Good tires may be ruined in a few hundred miles of running if the wheels are out of alignment. The front wheels are usually the first ones to get out of line. Improper adjustment or a slight bending of the axle, due perhaps to coming in contact with some firm object or running at an angle into the curb while in town, is often responsible for this condition. The front wheels should both line up with the corresponding hind wheels at the same time. If they do not, have them looked after by a garage man.

Be careful with the brakes. Sudden jamming on of the brakes makes the hind tire of the wheel slip or slide along the ground and will do more damage in a fraction of a minute than running one hundred miles on a good country road. The brakes should be equally adjusted so as to bring an equal amount of the strain of stopping the car on each wheel. If, when the brakes are put on, one wheel stops while the other keeps on turning, it is a sure indication that the brakes need adjusting. Otherwise the tire on the wheel which takes the full strain of stopping the car will soon show excessive tread wear.

Use talc in your tires. Whenever a tube is removed, the inside of the casing should be dusted with talc. Talc performs the same function in a casing that a lubricant does in a bearing. Less heat is developed in running and the tubes last longer. A 10 or 15 cent tube of talc will last a season or two.



**BRISCOE Why Your Choice
Should be a BRISCOE**

Because the BRISCOE is a real car at a moderate price.
Because it is a car you can be proud of.
Because it is easy on tires and economical of gasoline.
Because it is handsome, roomy, speedy, powerful, responsive and durable.

BRISCOE
THE CAR WITH THE
HALF MILLION DOLLAR MOTOR

The BRISCOE, B "4-24" is the climax of a million experiments—the final outcome of Benjamin Briscoe's determination to make the automobile value of a dollar mean more under the Briscoe name than anywhere else in the industry.

The BRISCOE, B "4-24" has: Electric Lighting and Starting System—Full Elliptic Springs—Floating Type Rear Axle—Tilted Eye Saver Windshield—Speedometer—Electric Horn—Gasoline Gauge—Ammeter—Trouble Light Socket—Automatic Switch with Key Lock—Tools—Repair Kit, etc.

The price includes everything—no extras to buy.

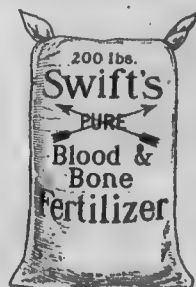
BRISCOE, B "4-24" Touring Car or 4-Passenger Roadster, 105-inch Wheel Base, \$935 f.o.b. Brockville, Ont.

WRITE for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor," or call at your local BRISCOE Garage and let the car "show" you.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED,
BROCKVILLE, ONT.

93-B

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.



**Order Today . .
A Sample Shipment**

A small expenditure laid out on our Fertilizer, Poultry Foods or Digestive Tankage will be returned with interest at end of the season.

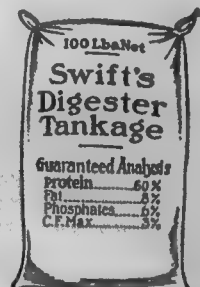
Purchased by government officials who have made satisfactory tests at experimental farms.

WRITE US TODAY FOR FREE
— SAMPLES AND PRICES —

Swift Canadian Co.

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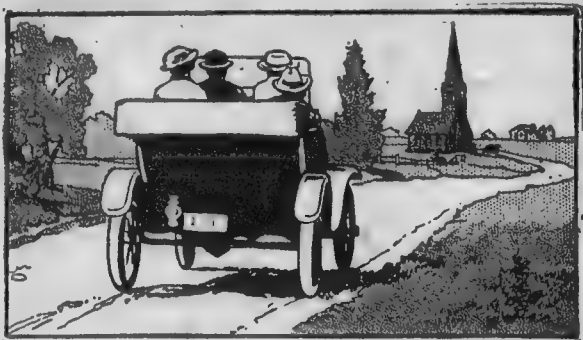
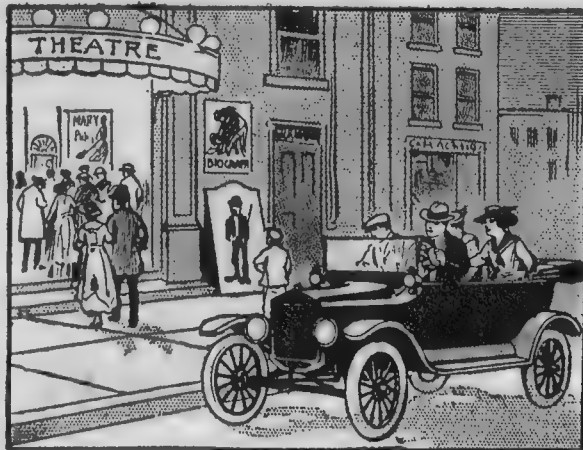


RYE GROWERS, ATTENTION!

Our Rye Flour Mill is now under construction in Winnipeg. We expect to be in operation during November and any time after November 1, will be in a position to handle your Rye.

GIVE US A TRIAL

B. B. RYE FLOUR MILLS LIMITED
HIGGINS AND SUTHERLAND, WINNIPEG



Keeping the Boys and Girls Contented

A Ford car will give your boys and girls so much additional pleasure and enjoyment that they will be more satisfied to remain on the farm. They may then enjoy all the pleasures of city life and still live at home.

For a trip to a distant house party, a quick run to the nearest town or city theatre, or a quiet ride to church—the Ford does it all.

Buy a Ford and note the new interest you take in life. You will find your Ford always ready for a spin on either business or pleasure.

If you have a "problem" in keeping your boys and girls at home, try to solve it the Ford way, you'll find life more worth living. Work on the farm will be easier, because you have more pleasure to go with it.

Ford

Runabout . . . \$475

Touring Car . . . \$495

F.O.B. FORD ONTARIO

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD ONTARIO

41

The Y.M.C.A. and the Soldier

Continued from Page 9

this. If you have a chance to give the Y.M.C.A. a boost, don't pass it up."

The athletic program for the troops in France is practically handled by the Y.M.C.A. A specially qualified officer is attached to the base camp in order to organize the athletics for each of the four divisions. The athletic equipment in France for the use of the troops for the past year, cost £3,581. 13s. 4d. This is provided free of charge. Five cinemas are supplied for the entertainments in the huts, also two hundred gramophones with an exchange of 4,000 records. Thirty-six pianos are in use. These provide music and entertainment for many thousands of Canadian boys under these unusual conditions. The Canadian Y.M.C.A. supplies one million sheets of writing paper and half-a-million envelopes per month. Magazines are circulated each month to the num-

ber of many thousands. All these supplies are free to the Canadian troops.

The Y.M.C.A. has a representative in each of the following camps in England and Scotland:—Lyndhurst, Bagshot, Heatherfield, Orton Park, Groombridge, Whittingham, Esher, Broadshaw, Nairn, Mauchline, Aviemore, Stanley and Castle Douglas. A reading room and games are provided, also writing material. Canteens are conducted on a limited scale, and a program of lectures, entertainments and religious meetings is carried out, in order to develop a homelike atmosphere around these men in their isolated sections.

Catholic Cardinal Lauds "Y"

No finer tribute could be paid to the work of the Y.M.C.A. amongst our soldiers than that most eloquently expressed by Cardinal Bourne at the opening of a Catholic hut at Richmond camp, October 10, 1916. He said: "He would like again that day to pay the

same tribute that he had already paid in the past to the magnificent work that had been done for the soldiers all over the world by the Y.M.C.A. He had reason to know how helpful they had been to their Catholic soldiers and what efforts had been made by that association to meet those needs which came so suddenly upon the nation, and which could not have been met in any other way."

How the "Y" Helps

Many strange requests are made to camp secretaries. One was asked to write a letter to a recruit's best girl. "What shall I say?" "Just tell her that I love her as much as ever."

"One thing you fellows are doing worth ten thousand times the cost is the incentive you give the boys to write home," said an American officer in France.

Ten deaths in three years among 60,000 German prisoners held in an

English camp speaks of the good care given by England. An association building given by American friends provides an accommodation theatre and gymnasium.

In one week 500 tons of supplies were shipped abroad, including a carload of soap, others of tents, automobiles and trucks, cocoa, flour, sugar, 100,000 testaments.

Ten "Outfits" for Russia

Ten association "outfits" are being shipped to Russia, including 10 moving picture machines, gramophones, 2,000 lbs. soap, 1,000 bars chocolate, athletic goods, etc.

"I am 48 years old; I can shine in this war only by the reflected light of my five nephews in khaki. One of the boys wrote from camp a few days ago on the Y.M.C.A. letterhead a reminder of the fine work the association is doing for our boys. Here's a check

for \$10." Letter from a Home Defence man.

The Association of New Zealand raised \$650,000 for war work. Its men originated and put into execution the trench comfort scheme now accepted throughout the army, did heroic service in starting the wonderful work in the Esbekia gardens, which was supported by money from New Zealand.

"No don't's and no dues" best describes the association in its work among the soldiers and sailors, according to one of its friends. "How is this financed?" an American soldier asked. And he and others volunteered five and ten dollars. An enlisted man at Newport received a check from his father with the advice that he help the association. So he paid \$25 for a membership instead of the \$2.00 fee.

Y.M.C.A. Program Distinctly Religious

Thousands of Canadian soldiers assemble every week to hear religious addresses by men of outstanding prominence. In France Y.M.C.A. officers state they have great difficulty in closing a meeting, the men are so glad to get together in this way.

The city association keeps an open door to all soldiers. During the last season large numbers used the gymnasium, entertainments, socials, bible classes, educational classes. Over half a million used the baths without charge. Beside these social activities the association, entertainments, socials, Bible for the soldier's call. In some cases the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium is used for regular military training. In many instances physically unfit recruits have received special treatment of Y.M.C.A. physical directors and then have been received for active service. There have been occasions when the Y.M.C.A. canteen near the front line was able to save many Canadian lives by giving away free the entire stock when rations were interrupted during a German drive.

The whole Y.M.C.A. program is distinctly religious; in all training camps this is particularly true. In England, while the religion is not overlooked, the greater use is made of other features to counteract certain outside activities. In France every opportunity is taken in branches for religious activities, and the value of the Y.M.C.A. in keeping men in touch with old ideals of living and of reminding them of the old environment, cannot be over-estimated.

Stand of Farmers' Candidates

Continued from Page 11

the candidates supporting the National Platform unitedly subscribe. Having from the earliest appearance of the necessity for conscription endorsed that policy, they desire, in view of the increasing gravity of the national situation, to insist upon such action as will at the earliest moment mobilize for war purposes the whole of the nation's energy, both of men and money. And whoever may lead in such a comprehensive policy for the winning of the war will have their loyal support.

Signed:—

J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw Constituency.
R. C. Henders, MacDonald Constituency.
J. S. Wood, Portage la Prairie Constituency.
Thos. Beveridge, Souris Constituency.
P. Proudfoot, Neepawa Constituency.
W. J. Ford, Nelson Constituency.
R. McKenzie, Brandon Constituency.

SAMPLE MARKET TRADING

Under certain regulations promulgated by the Board of Grain Supervisors, sample markets were established at Winnipeg and Fort William on September 1. The peculiar conditions which have developed in the grain trade, i.e., fixed prices and unusually high grading for the crop have rendered these two sample markets practically inoperative. Nothing in the way of wheat has been sold yet over the Winnipeg Exchange and none over the Fort William exchange since the set price was established because no possible advantage could be secured by displaying wheat on the sample tables. Barley has been sold of course, more or less on sample but this has always been true because barley varies so much in quality that sample trading is almost necessary for it.

At the Winnipeg Grain Exchange accommodation has been provided for sample trading. Two tables have been installed in the room which was reserved some years ago for sample trading, when such was first contemplated on the Winnipeg Exchange. A large number of tin dishes for displaying samples are also on hand. A sampling bureau has been organized and an official sampler has been hired and is on hand to draw samples and look after their distribution, etc., as soon as there is any volume of sample trading to warrant such.

How Samples are Now Drawn

At the present time all samples are drawn by the Chief Grain Inspector's staff. Three samples are drawn on all cars on which the bill of lading is marked "sample market." One of these the Seed Grain Inspector retains, one goes to the commission company to which the cars are consigned and one is

sent to Fort William. This prevents any delay when the car of grain reaches Fort William. The Fort William Exchange does not take any samples but simply collects the samples sent from Winnipeg for display.

It is necessary in order to have samples displayed on the sample market to notify the commission man to whom the car is consigned or the car should be marked "sample market," or preferably both should be done.

Some commission firms have received a considerable number of samples, the idea of the consignors being to have them sold on sample. The conditions mentioned above however, have made this useless for only a definite fixed price can be received for certain wheat in any case. From September 1 to September 25, inclusive, 11,482 cars of wheat were inspected at Winnipeg. They were graded as follows: No. 1 Hard, 609; No. 1 Northern, 8,097; No. 2 Northern, 1,000; No. 3 Northern, 401;

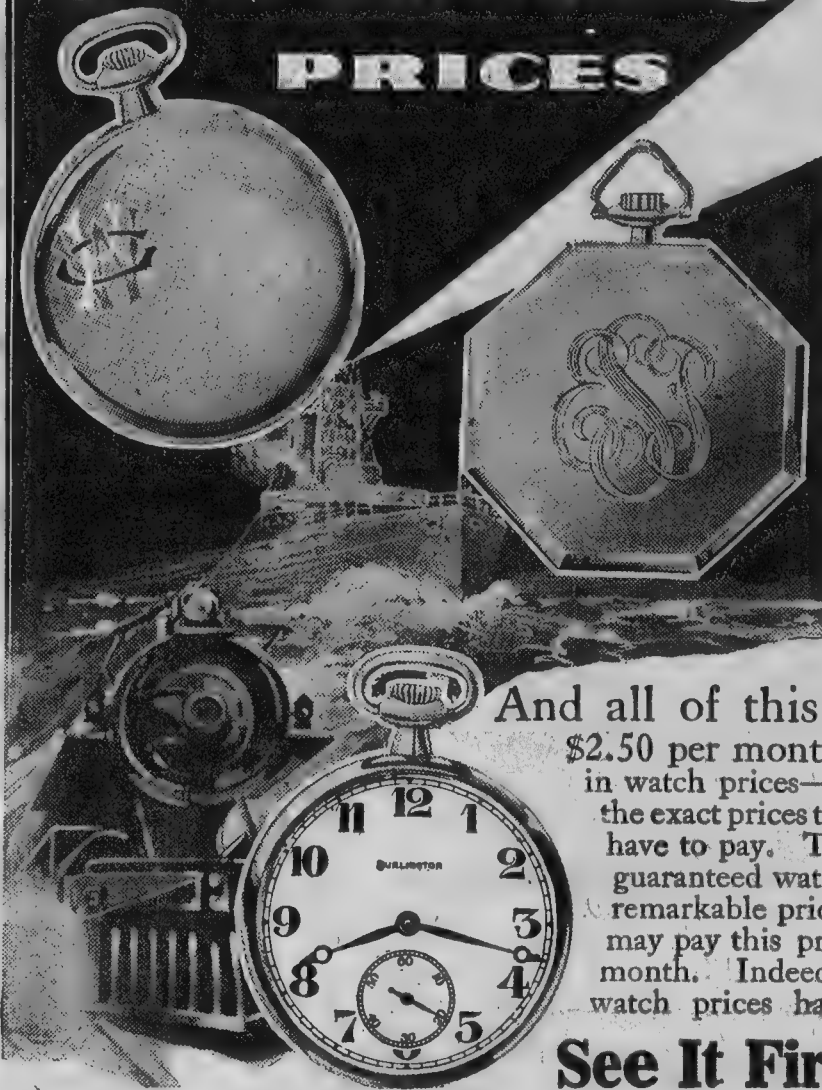
No. 4, 142; No. 5, 67; No. 6, 19; Feed, 14; Smutty, 18; No grade tough, 397; rejected, 654. Thus it will be seen that over 88 per cent. of that wheat went No. 3 or higher and more than 70 per cent. went No. 1 Northern or No. 1 Hard.

At Fort William seven sample tables have been provided and about 180 samples have been received for sample trading, though only a few actual sales have been made. The first of these were mentioned in September 19 issue of The Guide on the market page.

The membership of the Fort William Grain Exchange is now 107 and it is contemplated to limit the membership at the next general meeting. Since August 1, 47 new certificates of membership have been issued. Of these 26 were issued to outside grain buyers.

To prevent loss of seed when threshing or stacking alfalfa, have canvas covers on racks and under the separator.

Our 21 Jewel SMASHES PRICES



Look!

21 Ruby and Sapphire Jewels—
Adjusted to the second—
Adjusted to temperature—
Adjusted to isochronism—
Adjusted to positions—
Gold strata case—
Genuine Montgomery Railroad
Dial—
New Ideas in Thin Cases.

Only \$2.50 A Month

And all of this for \$2.50—only \$2.50 per month—a great reduction in watch prices—direct to you—positively the exact prices the wholesale dealer would have to pay. Think of the high grade, guaranteed watch we offer here at such a remarkable price. And if you wish, you may pay this price at the rate of \$2.50 a month. Indeed, the days of exorbitant watch prices have passed. Write now.

See It First

You don't pay a cent to anybody until you see the watch. You don't buy a Burlington Watch without seeing it. Look at the splendid beauty of the watch itself. Thin model, handsomely shaped—aristocratic in every line. Then look at the works. There you will see the masterpiece of the watch makers' skill, a perfect time-piece adjusted to positions, temperature and isochronism.

The watch you choose will be sent to you without a penny down. See it for yourself before you decide to buy. If you keep it pay only the rock bottom price—at the rate of \$2.50 a month.

Send Your Name on This Free Coupon

Get the Burlington Watch Book by sending this coupon now. You will know a lot more about watch buying when you read it. You will be able to "steer clear" of over-priced watches which are no better. Send the coupon today—now—for the watch book and our offer.

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289 Carlton Street
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Please send me (without obligation, and prepaid), your free book on watches, with full explanation of your cash or \$2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

Name _____

Address _____



All Good Music Is a Joy

But the greatest joy comes
from hearing the kind of
music you like best just
when you want it.

That's the kind of music-joy you can
have when the Columbia Grafonola
comes into your home.

The stirring music of great bands
and orchestras, the wonderful voices of grand
opera singers, the clever singing of popular
song hits—and as for dance music—well
no one can keep quiet when the Grafonola
plays a dazzling "jazz" tune.

Think of the merry
little parties you can
have at the shortest notice when your
friends drop in—if you are prepared to
entertain them with a Columbia Gra-
fonola. Why let YOUR home go without this
musical joy when almost every other good home
you know has it?

Good music is as essential in your home
as the food you eat or the clothes you
wear. Step into the nearest Columbia
dealer's today and let him show you the
beauties of the Grafonola. He will also
gladly play for you the latest Columbia records—an
entertainment worth paying for, but it will be yours
gratis, and cheerfully, whether you buy or not.

New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month



Columbia
Grafonola
Price \$135

Columbia

GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC Records

These Dealers will Supply
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**Columbia Records
or Grafonolas**
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The Photograph Sensation
of the Age—Made in Canada.

Even professionals find it difficult to
distinguish between the Phonola and
the voice of living artists. With this
new-type machine you will get those
full, round overtones, the clear, vibrant
"high C" and the mellow low notes in
all their original purity—no blurring,
clicking or scratching noises what-
ever. Plays any and all disc records.
Prices range from \$15 to \$250.

FREE:

We will mail you our
illustrated catalog of
Phonolas, also catalog
of records and name
of our local dealer,
upon request.

DEALERS:

We have a splendid
proposition for dealers
in unrepresented
towns. Write for
details.

The Pollock Mfg.
Company, Ltd.,
Kitchener, Ontario



Model
"Princess" \$135



CHRISTMAS HAMPERS

Of Comfort and Cheer for our
Soldier Boys on Active Service

669.—SPECIAL XMAS
BOX. Price **2.50**

1 fruit cake in sealed tin; 1 tin
of tabloid tea, makes 100 cups; 1
bottle of Saccharine tablets to
sweeten tea; 1 flask Horlick's Mal-
ted Milk Lunch Tablets; 1 box of
seedless raisins; half pound bar of
Overseas Chocolate; 1 cake maple
sugar; 2 packets juicy fruit gum;
1 pair good military socks; 1
khaki handkerchief; 1 trench light,
burns 15 hours without smoke or
odor.

Packed in strong corrugated box,
with greeting card and return
postcard in each box.

Weight, 5 lbs.; postage, England,
60c.; France, 32c. **SPECIAL 2.50**

SEND FOR OUR PAMPHLET

describing in full many other at-
tractive hamper collections, rang-
ing in price from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Some Books Worth While

By R. D. Ranne

In these tremendous and responsible days, when the fate of the British Empire hangs in the balance and the ideals for which that Empire has stood are menaced as never before, special significance attaches to the story of that right little, tight little island from which that Empire sprung. Mrs. John Richard Green has made the English-speaking world eternally her debtor by the issue of another edition, revised and enlarged of her husband's great work, "The Short History of the English People."

In this famous history you have the glorious story of a people's life. It is the moving story of the struggle of a people to be free. In these packed pages, 1,000 in all, you have the record of how light dawned out of darkness. Knowledge grew from ignorance and a mighty people burst their shackles and stood in liberty, four square to all the winds that blow. This history is the story of the people, not the chronicle of the kings. In it the kings get simply such treatment as their merits deserve, or their influence on the course of their country's development, warrants. This is a new way to treat kings in history, and in that fact lies one of the main merits of this wonderful history. John Richard Green was a pioneer in the realm of history. In the very interesting preface, which you must be sure to read, it is so human and so illuminating. Mrs. Green tells us how her husband came to be profoundly dissatisfied with the idea of the kings as the pivots upon which history turned. In his early attempts at writing history his mind turned to the Archbishops of Canterbury as the substitutes for the kings, but that experiment brought no satisfaction, and he came to see "that it was of the English people he must write if he would write after his own heart." So it was with a convinced mind and a warm and glowing heart that he addressed himself to his herculean task.

How the Book was Written

The story of the writing of the book itself is well-nigh as heroic and fine a tale as the history of the people themselves unfolds. Mr. Green was a worthy Englishman, a fit man to tell the tale of noble endeavor, of stirring and fearless exploit, of endurance and hardship and struggle and victory. For his book was written in blood, and born in agony. If you can tell me of a finer courage than this man possessed, when, with a frame worn out with self denying labors as a hard worked London curate and a medical opinion that he had six months to live, he turns to write a monumental history—well, if you can, I should like to know where it is. R. L. Stevenson had some of it, no doubt. But a novel or an essay is not a labor like the writing of a serious history and one that broke new ground at that. This broken down curate toiled on, the six months changed to five years, and amid incredible difficulties the book was written and given to the press. "I wonder," he said once in answer to a critic, "how in those years of physical pain and despondency I could ever have written the book at all." We wonder too, and as we read the eloquent and fascinating pages, rejoice that the invalid had the fortitude to complete his task.

The Author's Feelings

When he was engaged upon the writing of the book, Mr. Green tells us, he felt "as if I were some young knight challenging the world with my new method, and something of the trumpet ring is in passage after passage." That trumpet ring, that challenging note of a new enthusiasm for the common people in place of the kings ensured its success, despite the doleful predictions of some critics. He had given the English people a record of its own life such as no other nation yet possesses, and it is not surprising that it was an immediate and assured success. He had proved that it was not necessary to write "a drum and trumpet" history, a record of kings and battles and murders and intrigues to secure a hearing, but that "man and man's history would provide material enough and to spare for noble narrative and glowing story.

The history written by Mr. Green dealt with 1,500 years of the island and

Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Redpath refining methods produce no second grade sugar. We make and sell one grade only—the highest—so that you will never get anything but the best under the name of Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

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THOUSANDS OF GODSENDS TO WAR-WEARY SOLDIERS!



The unselfish eager-to-help spirit of those who cannot themselves go overseas to fight is manifesting itself generously in the number of

HUDSON'S BAY HAMPERS OF TRENCH COMFORTS

GOING FORWARD THESE DAYS

Hudson's Bay Overseas Hampers contain exactly what experience has proved most valuable to men living and fighting under active service conditions—condensed eatables—clothing and smokes. Hudson's Bay Hamper Service is direct from Winnipeg to the trenches. Now—this week—it is best to order. We pack and mail direct from the store according to your instructions. You can send a photograph or other enclosure if you wish. There are altogether twenty-two different Hampers. Write to-day for list "M."

HAMPER No. 1	HAMPER No. 2	HAMPER No. 3
2 Pkts. Cigarettes	1 Tin Coffee, Milk, Sugar	50 Cigarettes
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1 Pkt. Chocolate	1 Tin Chicken Soup	1 Tin Fry's Cocoa
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Entire cost of hamper, delivered direct to your soldier:	Entire cost of hamper, delivered direct to your soldier:	Entire cost of hamper, delivered direct to your soldier:
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France \$1.24	France \$1.82	England \$2.25
Mediterranean \$1.46	Mediterranean \$2.48	Mediterranean \$2.47

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, RETAIL, WINNIPEG
N.B.—Do you receive our Monthly Belle Hudson's Bulletin Regularly?

its people's life within the compass of 800 pages. Starting at a later period than the average history, missing that dramatic opening of Caesar's landing we associate with the school history, it told the tale of English doings from the English conquest in the fifth century to the epoch-making battle of Waterloo, and left it at that. The new revised edition, under the editorship of Mrs. Green, the historian's wife, completes the story, bringing it up to the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. It was Mr. Green's own wish when he died, that any revision of his book should be done by his wife, and in both the revision of her husband's work and in the epilogue Mrs. Green has well maintained the high reputation of the history. That is as great praise as any historian might wish. In the epilogue Mrs. Green had a most difficult task. To tell the story of the social revolution in England and also that of her foreign and colonial policy in less than 200 pages is a task in condensation from which any historian might shrink. And yet, the task has been nobly discharged. Everything essential to the general reader is there, and all lucidly and fascinatingly told. This epilogue may be said, in the words of the advertisement to "supply a long felt want." Many of us have wondered in reading English history why it was that it finished just when things were getting really interesting.

The Rise of the People

There cannot be any more engrossing and valuable reading than the story of how the English people have slowly wrought out their democratic privileges and forced recognition of their rights. The last one hundred years has seen momentous social and political changes in the little island across the seas, and if you are to understand the England of today you must know the story Mrs. Green so informatively tells. Here we have traced for us the gradual growth of the power of the people, the rising of the trade union movement, the pitiable tale of Ireland's wrongs and woes, the bitter fight with a tyrannical House of Lords and the long drawn out controversy on free trade. All these are subjects that are full of facts and figures useful to the man who is anxious to serve his fellows. "Knowledge is power," and certainly such knowledge as this epilogue contains will reinforce your social convictions and give point to your pleas for social justice and righteousness. Whether you read anything else in the book or not, though every line is worth reading, especially of such periods as "Puritan England," "The Reformation," and "Elizabeth," you must read the epilogue. If you feel, as it is quite likely you do, that much behind the outbreak of the Great War is obscure to you, read the concluding part on Foreign Relations carefully, and that which is now dark will become light. The groupings of the great powers and the struggle to secure the balance of power, the growing menace of Germany and the game of chess by the diplomats—all these are plainly and glowingly told that he who runs may read. This epilogue is just the thing that most of us have wanted, and it and the first thing of its kind in historical literature are put before us for the price of an evening's entertainment. It would be a good thing for the future of the West if every ambitious young man and woman on the farms of the prairie would buy and read, mark, learn and inwardly digest this glorious story of a people's life.

Copies of this great book "Green's Short History of the English People" may be secured from the Book Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$1.45 post-paid.

COWICHAN, B.C., CO-OPERATORS ACTIVE

At a meeting of the Cowichan Producers Limited held recently, Mr. Silence, secretary, showed that the first month's business turnover totalled \$2,276.08. This included the handling of some \$1,600 worth of eggs and over \$600 worth of feed. In addition, they had just shipped a carload of Wealthy apples to the prairie and another car of King apples was already on hand.

Inquiries, the secretary stated, were coming in as to the shipping of carload lots of Cowichan potatoes. The grading and shipping of potatoes with a distinctive mark was advocated. This, together with numerous local shipments, showed very plainly the need of such a company.



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Farm Women's Clubs

THE SASKATCHEWAN LOAN

The S.G.G.A. has been actively concerned with the question of cheap money for farmers for many years. A very interesting topic for a club meeting would be a discussion of the above-mentioned loan scheme. It is patriotic, profitable and safe. Bonds may be bought for from \$20 upwards. They are redeemable on three months' notice. Club members can do great service by taking up this subject. Think what a splendid boost it would be for farm women if a report came out that "large numbers of farm women were investing their savings in Saskatchewan Greater Production Loans." The papers would give us a special head-line. But why should not farm women possess a few stocks and shares? They are the greatest wealth-producing women in the province. True, too many women are too much concerned in fighting the high cost of living this coming winter. At the same time there are a good number who could and would invest to a small degree if the aims and objects of this scheme were placed before them. Write to the Department of Provincial Treasurer, Government of Saskatchewan, Regina, for literature on this live subject. V.McN.

HELP FOR THE Y.M.C.A.

It is quite a while since I wrote you, but Pangman W.G.G.A. is still very much alive. The June meeting was held at Mrs. Andrick's; 25 were present, members and visitors (not counting the 15 babies and wee tots).

A lawn social was arranged, to be held at the home of Mrs. K. Clewes, for the purpose of raising funds for the treasury, which was about empty. A collection was taken at the meeting for the Belgian Orphan Fund, which is sent monthly to the Regina, Leader. The lawn social was held on the evening of July 17 and was a great success. Ice cream and cake and pop-corn were sold. Other attractions were the fish-pond, guessing competition and baby show. The evening ended with an open air concert, the stage being decorated with streamers and Chinese lanterns (it was too breezy to have them lighted though). The receipts amounted to \$64.10.

On Friday, July 13 the Khedive and Pangman Grain Growers held a joint picnic at Dry Lake, at which Mr. Maharg came to speak. A good crowd turned up and the usual diversions were indulged in. Unfortunately a storm interrupted Mr. Maharg's speech, which he was unable to continue later because of having a train to catch.

The July meeting was postponed a week on account of the Regina exhibition and was held at Mrs. Klinck's on August 1. The attendance was the smallest for a long time, owing to the men folk being busy. In answer to an appeal for help from the Y.M.C.A. it was decided to send a donation of \$25, also to continue the monthly \$2.50 for the Belgian Orphan fund.

MRS. K. CLEWS,
Sec'y Pangman W.G.G.A.

N.B.—Will Mrs. Clews be kind enough to send a short description of the "Baby Show."—V. McN.

A GOOD REPORT

The June meeting of the Idaleen W.G.G.A. was held at the home of Mrs. Hutchinson with nine members present. The roll call was answered by laundry hints. Mrs. Sansom read an excellent paper on "Some Modern Tendencies and Needs of Canadian Children." I will quote a few lines from her paper. "Clothing suitable to a child in all kinds of weather is another essential. Dress them well but do not give them a tendency toward extravagance. Speaking of extravagance, it seems the one thing that will be hard to control in our children. They see their fathers and neighbors doing things on a large scale. It is 'make a spoon or spoil a horn' with them. Lately they have made the spoon. But the children do not know the struggle to get the horn; it seems useless to talk economy to them while they are small. But to take an interest in their ideas and a wise

word now and then instead of scoffing at them may lead them on to a sensible maturity."

Mrs. Sinclair also read a very sensible paper on school lunches, a subject that was well discussed afterwards. Mrs. Wickett favored us with a solo, and after the hostess served us with strawberries and cream we adjourned.

MRS. J. C. HAY,
Sec'y Idaleen W.G.G.A.

RED CROSS WORKERS

We held our annual flower show on July 28. The display of flowers was very good considering the dry season. The splendid collection of vegetables shown by Mrs. Schnepf and Mrs. F. Pinnell were donated by them to be sold for Red Cross. A tea garden was also held in connection, the proceeds going to Red Cross. A sale of useful articles was also carried on. This was for the benefit of the club funds. The Red Cross receipts for the day were \$31.30; the club receipts were \$25.15. Miss Noble, of Daysland, kindly acted as judge of the show.

For our August meeting we were invited by Miss Reed to Comra, where we were to have a garden party for the benefit of the Belgian Relief fund. It proved a wet day, so the 20 or so people who arrived spent a happy afternoon indoors. Miss Reed gave an interesting account of how the Belgian children are being fed by relief committees, and Miss Marryat read from Maeterlinck the beautiful account of Belgium's king. A collection was taken for the Belgian fund.

Red Cross work sent August 2:—12 suits pyjamas, 10 H.W.B. bags, 24 towels, 20 F. bandages, 11 pairs socks, 12 B.P. covers.

B. STONE.

YEAR BOOKS APPRECIATED

I received the year books you so kindly sent and think there are some very good suggestions for discussion at our meetings. I believe I told you we had planned to work a quilt and sell it for patriotic purposes. We gave two blocks out to each member, so will start on them soon. We have not taken up discussion so far, but hope to at our next meeting.

I reported to Mrs. McNeal, district director, what we are doing, and got a very nice letter back. Mrs. Cripps, Avonlea, secretary, wrote to ask if we could make arrangements to have Mrs. McNeal at our June meeting, so we are looking forward to having her with us soon.

MRS. ADA M. HARBOR,
Sec.-Treas. Truax W.S.G.G.A.

CLUB NOTES

The municipal hospital campaign is on. Write the Bureau of Public Health for copy of the Union Hospital Act and explanatory bulletin, or I will be glad to mail copies on request. I have also a limited number of medical aid pamphlets for distribution.

See page nine of The Guide of September 19 for information on this subject. Miss McCallum promises to keep us posted.

I would greatly appreciate a copy of the winter program of each W.S.G.G.A. as soon as possible. I would also be glad to help provide information on any required topics.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

For District 12, W.S.G.G.A.

Mrs. W. H. S. Gange, director district 12, W.S.G.G.A., writes for another supply of year books and states that she has extra leisure during the next two months for G.G.A. work. She will be glad to hear from any women in district 12. Who will help on the G.G.A. work by placing a few year books to good advantage? Free for the asking.

V. McN.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of the province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Piche; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.

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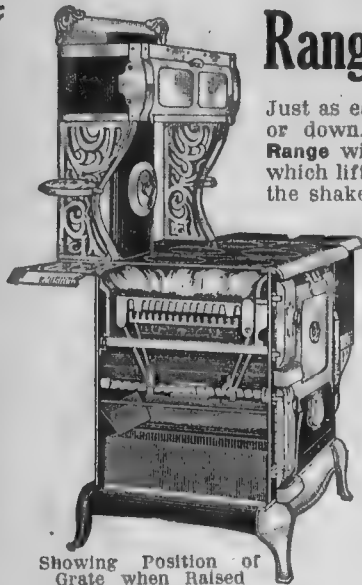
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Just as easily as a gasoline flame can be turned up or down. All you need is a Merrick's Jubilee Range with the simple raising and lowering grate which lifts up and down by the turn of a shaft with the shaker handle.

It cooks a quick meal with a small amount of fuel.

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It isn't a question of coal that keeps some houses cold. It may be the furnace. You cannot get more heat out of a furnace than it was designed to give. The logical thing is to buy the furnace built to give you the most heat from the least fuel possible. A "Hecla" puts an end to all heating doubts. Consider these:

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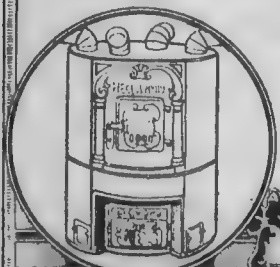
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Young Canada Club

BY DIXIE PATTON

SPLENDID POEMS COMING

The poems are pouring in to my office and most of them are a delight and pleasure to read. I am thoroughly astonished at the poetry many of you are able to write. The competition closes on October 13 so there is yet time to receive many more.

Do you know Canadians have not been very successful at writing poetry which will stand the test of time? The real test of art is time. Very few of the poems or stories or books written, and few of the pictures painted, are able to stand the test of time; that is, are able to give the inspiration, the interest, education and beauty a hundred years after they were written that they did at the time of their writing. I am proud of the response of my boy and girl readers in this contest. You should follow up this beginning by studying and learning some of the great poetry that has stood the test of time.

I have scarcely had time yet to hear how you like the idea of helping the wounded horses and dogs of the war. But before you get this message I expect I shall have heard from some of you. Keep the Blue Cross Fund in mind and when you have some money send it to me and I will give it to the Blue Cross treasurer, put your name and contribution in The Guide and send you a button like the one in the corner of this article.

DIXIE PATTON.

P.S.—Inge Dohlmann, of Dickson, Alberta, tells me about a paper he is editing and would like to distribute among my readers. It sounds very interesting, Inge, but before I can tell you what I think of your scheme you will have to tell me more about it and if possible send me a copy. I like to hear about the enterprising schemes of my little boy and girl readers, especially when they tell me all the details. D. P.

MY HAPPIEST DAY

My happiest day occurred last fall. We children had all worked hard picking potatoes, so uncle said we might have a day off. Uncle wanted to get some blueberries at the sand hills, so we went with him. Auntie prepared our lunch. We thought hot tea was more palatable, so we took some water and unsteeped tea with us in order to have our tea warm.

We all went in a wagon, and uncle says he will vouch that we made enough noise and as soon as we got there, we did what anyone would naturally do. We took a look around us and climbed the sand hills. How we enjoyed rolling down those beautiful hills of sand. I say beautiful, because they were covered with creeping cedar and some other shrub we did not know the name of. When we grew tired of playing, uncle said all play and no work was useless, so we settled down to pick blueberries. We picked a small pail full.

Then we had our lunch and didn't we enjoy it! I made a fire and steeped the tea while my little cousin got the lunch out of the basket. When we were ready we called uncle. While we were eating, he told us his boyish adventures.

After we cleared up the eatables we all went to shoot game. A rabbit was all the reward we got for our labor. We saw some black clouds coming up, so we decided to hasten home. We were not so merry going home, as coming.

We went straight to our dear old bed as soon as we got home, and indeed it was time as it was about eight o'clock. I think I was asleep in about ten minutes.

AGNES IRENE GILMORE,
Age 14.

IN THE DUCK MOUNTAINS

It was Sunday morning, early in June, and mamma was packing lunch in boxes and tins, for we were to have a glorious day in the Duck Mountains. I was on the back porch, eagerly scanning the sky for signs of rain but found none. It was a lovely day, not too hot and not too cold.

About half-past twelve everything was ready, so we all settled ourselves in the auto, I with my kodak and Asher

with his kodak and gun. The mountains were about ten miles by the route we went. As we were going through Pretoria, a school district at the foot of the mountains, we met some of the children going to Sunday school and church.

We camped beside the Roaring River, or rather a tributary called Ruby Creek. The water was only a few inches deep here, so it was fun crossing over on the great big stones. As it was getting late we boiled tea for dinner in a pail, camp fashion you know. Mamma, aunt Bessie and Mabel spread out lunch on a big stone, while papa and Asher arranged seats. As for me—well—I busied myself keeping out of the other people's way. We joked, laughed, ate and played catch with cookies, olives and oranges during dinner. I upset my tea on one side and Asher spilt his on the other, so I was hemmed in. Mamma and Asher each took a picture of us eating.

After dinner we had to put the machine in a level position as the gasoline tank was overflowing. Then we spent the afternoon in climbing one of the highest hills and looking over most of the Swan River Valley, taking pictures, walking, exploring, gathering ferns and birch bark and talking. About five o'clock we started for home and passed the children going home.

The only things that had happened to me were a scratched leg, a torn sock and the loss of a blue stone from my ring. When we got home we had our pictures taken again. Maybe we will go to the mountains again next Sunday, I'm not sure.

MARJORY E. THOMAS.

Man. Age 11.

DAN'S DREAM

In the city there lived a boy whose name was Dan Smith and he was 12 years old. I am sorry to say he was not very good to remember what he was told. He told everybody he was absent minded, and that he certainly was.

"Now, Dan, go to the store and get some pears; 25 cents worth will do," said Mrs. Smith, his mother. "Of course I'll do it," he said, and off he went; but on his way he met Jim and Bill Peters. They were brothers. They began taking of the base ball match. "Are they going to play tonight?" asked Dan. "Yes," said Bill, "and I am going to get the money now." Dan's errand forgotten he ran back home. But his father had just got back from work. Now Dan wasn't pleased at this for his father was cross, at least so Dan thought. "You were gone quite a while," said his mother. "Why, where did you leave the pears?" Dan's head went down. Of course he had forgotten them. "Go upstairs, Dan, and stay there." "But there is a baseball match tonight and I want to go." "Not on your life, Dan," said his father. Upstairs went Dan, a sad weeping boy, and lay down on his bed.

"Well, what's the matter," he thought. "Can my ear be really loose?" He pulled on it and sure enough it came off. He laid it on the dresser and he then looked into the glass. "I look lopsided," he said to himself, and then he took hold of the other ear and it came off too. He got to his feet. "Why, my head is loose, I wonder if it will come off too." He put up his hands and took hold of his hair. His head came off sure enough. "I guess I'll be all apart soon," thought Dan. Just then his foot fell off. "Oh! oh! I can't run, I can't run any more. What shall I do?"

"Why can't you?" said his father, for just then he had come to wake Dan up. Dan awoke with a start. He put his hand to his head and ears, then looked at his foot. "They are all on," said Dan, and he looked so surprised and pleased. "What is all on?" asked his father. Then Dan told him his dream. His father laughed. "It was some dream, Dan, I should say. Now remember that, or some day you will lose your head and ears as you dreamed you did." KATHLEEN DEMAS.
Sask. Age 16.

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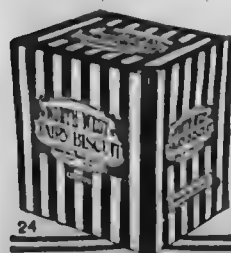
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Women's Problems

ONE'S OWN PIN MONEY

I am sure that every woman will agree with me when I say that one never feels so happy in spending money as when one knows that it is all one's own earning. It's all very well to say that husband and wife should share the same pocket book, but there are always so many little things to get which mean so much to the wife, but which her husband may think not necessary and therefore may not feel pleased if you got them anyway by spending the money for which he or both had to work so hard.

This has been a great problem with me. We are just poor beginners on the farm so of course every cent of income has to go to stock up the farm and buy machinery.

My husband, although a generous man, does not seem to think that many things which go to making the home look cosy are very necessary and therefore thinks we can do without them. Consequently, I don't feel free or at ease in spending the joint earnings.

I did some hard thinking of how I could earn a little money myself. I have two little children and live in a small house. As I am not strong enough for outside work beyond looking after the poultry and a little garden in summer, the days, being long, I find a lot of time on my hands, but fortunately I am handy with the embroidery needle and crochet hook, so I devote every spare minute to fancy work, of which I am exceedingly fond.

One day an idea came to me, why not do fancy work and sell it? If need be canvass the nearest town with it. I had only just finished several articles which I had made for my own use. I took these and sent them to a certain dry goods store as samples, asking them if they could handle that kind of work and named a big list of articles which I could make, and if they could handle same I would get my material for making them up from them. They wrote back and said they could handle such goods very readily and sent me a check inclosed for the articles which I had sent them. These articles were as follows: Crochet baby cap, costing 25 cents, sold for 75 cents; baby dress of white poplin with crochet insertion and some embroidery work on it, costing 50 cents, sold for \$2.50; crochet corset cover top, costing 25 cents, sold for \$1.50; a crochet oversilk boudoir cap, costing 30 cents, sold for \$1.25; a table runner of ecru linen with fillet inserts and lace edgings, costing 50 cents, sold for \$2.00. I am only quoting the price of these few to show you what profit I made. But of course even with such a fair profit I am not getting near the value for my time, but this of course isn't taken into consideration, for if I didn't use up my spare time in this way it would be spent much less profitably. One of course couldn't do it for a living, but it gives one a nice little sum of pin money all one's own to spend as one wishes. You can get fancy work instruction books from almost any large store.

"BUSYBODY."

THE SIX-YEAR-OLD FASHIONABLE HAT

Anyone can, with care, make a hat last two or three years; but to have it fashionable and becoming for double that time requires something more than care. The writer of this article has a couple of hats six years old and they both look as if they would attain the venerable age of seven without showing signs of unsightly decay. Furthermore, as this article is being written for a journal, let us throw modesty to the winds and claim that not only are they in good condition, but fashionable and becoming.

Now let us start off with the idea (humble to some, no doubt, but undeniably economical) that our millinery bill for the next six years is to be practically nil, beyond the initial expense. This I think is only possible by the use of straw braid. One can get a great variety of this both in color and patterns. Mohair braid two inches wide costs about \$1.65 per piece of 10 yards. Other braid costs \$1.00, and I have seen it quoted at 50 cents and less per piece, though I do not think it would be advisable to buy it at less than 50 cents. A black hat of silky mohair braid and a natural straw in rustic braid would be a good choice, as suitable trimming will make them

harmonize with any dress. To begin with, one can buy the hats ready-made, but I would advise making them oneself, as by this means one can get enough of the same braid to allow for alterations.

It does not require very nimble fingers for this operation; it can either be sewn onto a frame (many shapes can be bought) or shaped over an old hat and wired round the brim afterwards. Small turbans do not require any wiring at all. With an eye to the future, I think I would advise the purchase of a piece of white braid also, so that one could convert the all-black hat into one of black and white. The extra braid will heighten the crown or enlarge the brim as fashion dictates. Sometimes no addition of braid is needed at all—our turban can become a mushroom in the twinkling of an eye.

Now a word as regards trimming. Of the black I will say nothing, for that depends on one's best dress or costume, and what suits that is for individual taste to decide. But for the little rustic straw, I think no permanent trimming at all is best. One or two bows ready to pin on, and perhaps a Paisley pattern or Oriental scarf is much more satisfactory.

NANCY LEE.

SELFISHNESS IN CHILDREN

A child is not naturally selfish. How often have we seen a child, yea, a mere infant, offering its apple, cake or candy to the ones it knew had been kind to it. I will not claim that we are all born with the bacillus of selfishness seated within our physical frame, but I do claim that it seems to hover so near to us in our childhood days that it is only in as much as good example, generous environment and the most cautious teaching affect our being are we able to keep this monster "selfishness" from being part of our character.

We who would undertake to endeavor to obliterate the influence of selfishness from our midst must be certain that we know what is really termed selfishness. Some children, even the kindest of children, are very often very distant both with other children and with grown up people, and this distance is very often mistaken for selfishness when the truth is they are not understood. Their minds are active along lines not spoken of in the would-be playmates' conversation nor yet in the conversation of the grown ups. They seem to dream. Perhaps they are thinking of what they have read or what they have heard perhaps in the Sunday school. Yet whatever they are thinking about we can depend that such children's thoughts are generally of rational rarity.

Then again thoughtlessness is very often taken for selfishness in children. Let us be patient and in pity look upon our children and through example, endeavor to cultivate the thought nerve. The best method is from example. The Saviour taught more by example than by words.

As I said before, I do not believe that a child was created selfish, but I know that some children are very selfish, therefore there must be some cause. Some person or persons must be guilty of assisting in the development of such an undesirable characteristic either consciously or unconsciously.

Parents very often unconsciously create a sentiment of selfishness within the bosom of their child by saying, "Did you see how good Johnnie was tonight. When will you learn to be as good a boy as Johnnie?" They would not trade their boy for all the Johnnies in the world. They know that Johnnie is not a mite better than their own boy. The child knows perfectly well that this wonderful Johnnie is very often a very bad boy. He knows that Johnnie does things that he would never do. He knows that he helped Johnnie with his lessons and in a great many other ways, but now if Johnnie is such a goody-goody he can do his own work for he will not help him any more. With a child the first impression is the lasting one. That being the case, how careful we should be in creating impressions.

Some parents speak disparagingly about other boys and girls whom they do not wish to have as playmates for their own. Of course we would not want our children in the company of the bad, but that is

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34

not my theme. The fault of which I speak bears on nationality and often on religion. I will not discuss the merits of this fault, but I will say do not make such distinctions before children. They are very prone to likes and dislikes and we must be careful to cultivate the likes in so far as humanity is concerned, for in every case of dislikes that we create we also create a case of selfishness.

Curing by Suggestion

If we wish to cure a child of any habit we must not keep rehearsing the fault. Those of us who do not believe in this theory just give a child some beans. Caution him not to put any in his nose, then leave the room and see the truth of the argument. I offer the following remedy for the cure of selfishness in children: Read them stories pertaining to the kind deeds of man, both to man and animals, stories of what animals have done in return for kindness, stories of patriotism and stories from the teachings of the Saviour. No greater preventive for selfishness, no greater cure for selfishness and no greater balm for the nationalization of generosity can be found anywhere. An interest created in things of nature institutes sympathy, love and inquisitiveness within the heart and mind of the child. He learns that he is part of a wonderful creation, and the more his thoughts associate with nature, the more he learns of that glorious providence made by the Omnipotent Ruler of the universe for the joy and development of mankind. The result of his investigations and findings he is only too pleased to tell his associates and friends, and for what he cannot fathom he seeks the advice of others, thus learning the great principle of confidence.

I believe the greatest difficulty we encounter is from the fact that we do not know children. Some seem bright, some very bright, some dull and, yea, some very dull, but I believe that it is possible for us to touch the vibrant chord in any child's character, no matter how dull and indisposed it may appear on first acquaintance, providing that we know it. And one of the grandest opportunities that will ever befall any man or woman is that of being permitted to know and develop the children.

In conclusion, let us put forth all our energies in one great ambition to produce the united efforts of the children in a mutual helpfulness for the betterment of mankind. Children are natural and the chief source of instruction for their development is nature.

A. BLACK.

REMODELLING CLOTHING

There are many articles of clothing that it would be a waste of time to try to make over, but at the same time it is a needless extravagance to cast aside garments that are only slightly worn or that one has simply tired of.

The present style of skirts, with a tendency toward narrowing, makes the remodelling of last season's wide skirts an easy matter, and the resulting garment does not have the patchy look that was apparent when the narrow skirts were made over into wide ones.

Often just the changing of a girdle or a yoke with perhaps a slight modification of shape or material, will make a waist seem almost new. By simply replacing the small, rounding collar with one of the large ones so good now, a dress may be changed almost past recognition.

The wide use of plain and figured materials in one dress gives an almost unlimited scope in the making over of old clothing.

Skirts can be lengthened by letting down hems and adding false ones. When these are put on with a plaited frill or a cord at the top, they really add a decorative touch to the garment. Skirts of wash material may be lengthened by setting in tucked bands with embroidery or lace insertion. Care must be exercised in this case to place the bands well in proportion to the length of the skirt.

Often old material may be dyed before being remade. It is easy to dye light colored materials a darker color or any material a shade darker. More than this the amateur should not attempt. Often old laces may be dyed to match the shade of a dress and thus treated they add an air of elegance to the dress.

Thomas A. Edison is reported to have invented a contrivance that diverts a torpedo from its course. Rumor connects the falling off in sinkings of large ships with the use of this contrivance.

CURRENT EVENTS

It is reported from Washington, D. C. that 20,000 aeroplanes for America's fighting forces in France are actually under construction. These are being built under the \$640,000,000 aviation bill passed by Congress last July. "When this nation's army moves up to participate in the fighting," said Secretary Baker, "the eyes of her army will be ready."

"We will give it all back to them, and we will give it to them soon. We shall bomb Germany with compound interest," said Premier Lloyd George to a crowd of poor people in the southwest district of London, when appealed to for reprisals against Germany for the air raids on London.

D. D. McDonald, a former member of the Manitoba legislature for Russell, died in Winnipeg of asphyxiation. The occupant of the residence in which the deceased was found was with his family away from the city on a short holiday trip and on their return on October 1, were attracted by the strong smell of gas to the room in which Mr. McDonald was found lying. He was removed to the General Hospital where he later succumbed.

For the week ending September 29, eleven British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons each and two vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines. This lowers the record aggregate merchantmen sunk by mines or submarines during any week since Germany began her intensified submarine campaign.

There has been a decrease of more than 1,250,000 gallons in the amount of spirits manufactured in Canada, and the falling off of almost 42,000,000 pounds in the malt output since prohibition came into effect. This decrease was effected in a period of five years during which the whole of Canada has gone dry.

Receipts of anthracite coal at the head of the lakes for the year total 370,000 tons. This compares with 386,000 tons of the same coal unloaded during the whole season of navigation in 1916. With almost two months and a half of the navigation season yet to come, this figure looks extremely favorable.

It has been disclosed that within twenty days after the United States War Department delivered the plans for special locomotives and cars for use in France, the first of 680 engines and the first of 6,000 cars were ready for shipment.

Since the Liberal Convention in Red Deer, Dr. Clark has been offered three other Alberta seats besides one in Ontario. He has stated, however, that it will be Red Deer or nowhere. He says there is a general revulsion against partyism and indicated that he may be a candidate on a "win-the-war" platform in his old constituency.

The idea has become widespread in railway and banking circles in the United States that full government ownership and control of the railways of that country may be the final outcome of the present situation.

The Russian political situation is clearing. Prospects seem brighter for healing the breach which appeared imminent between the government and the democratic congress and a coalition cabinet with Kerensky at the head may be the outcome.

Over \$100,000 in subscriptions to the Saskatchewan Greater Production Loan was received at the Provincial Treasury in two days of last week.

LAND OWNERSHIP

It can never be pretended that the existing titles to landed property are legitimate. The original deeds were written with the sword, soldiers were the conveyancers, blows were the current coin given in exchange, and for seals, blood. Those who say that "time is a great legalizer" must find satisfactory answers to such questions as: How long does it take for what was originally wrong to become a right? At what rate per annum do invalid claims become valid?—Herbert Spencer.

Our Ottawa Letter

Parliament Dissolved—Laurier to Retire—Western Liberal Expected
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—The capital enjoyed a short period of quietude after the adjournment of parliament. Sir Robert Borden went away on a ten days' fishing trip and his colleagues scattered for a brief holiday. But this week the political pot commenced to boil again. New material of Liberal complexion has been brought into the cabinet. The first steps have been taken in the direction of the creation of a government which will be designated as a union government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has offered to retire from the leadership of the Liberal party if his followers agree that it is in the best interest of the party that he should do so. Whether or not he will actually retire is at the moment of writing a matter of considerable doubt. He has conferred with his chief lieutenants of the province of Quebec and next week he will visit Toronto for a few days for the same purpose. Then the announcement will be made. It is believed that should the Liberal chieftain of many years past decide to drop out he will not designate a successor, but a convention will be called to choose a new leader. F. B. Carvell, of Carlton, N.B., appears to be the first in the running with Hon. Geo. P. Graham in second place. Mr. Carvell is a good deal more of a radical than the Ontario man despite the fact that he is frankly dubious about public ownership of railways. He has, however, an open mind on the subject and he is not of too stubborn a disposition to be converted. The inclusion of Col. C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, in the cabinet as minister of public works and the appointment of Hugh Guthrie, the former Liberal stalwart from Western Ontario to the post of solicitor-general has not caused much stir.

Interest in West

Interest is centred rather in an approaching conference of Western Liberals to discuss the matter of Union government and in the possible retirement of the Liberal leader. It has been known for many weeks past that Mr. Guthrie was only waiting to be asked to join the administration. He gave his hearty support to all government measures subsequent to the introduction of the Military Service Act and had expressed a preference for the leadership of Sir Robert Borden during the period. The new minister of public works is a representative business man of the Canadian metropolis. He might be correctly designated as a Conservative-Liberal as his appointment is not altogether satisfactory to the Ottawa Citizen, the newspaper of the East which probably most correctly interprets independent public opinion. The Citizen is disposed to think that Col. Ballantyne is a Liberal because the Liberals when in power did not interfere with the special privileges enjoyed by the concerns with which he is associated. "Frankly," says the Citizen, "we are of the opinion that the present effort to form a Union government represents almost as much as save-the-tariff movement as it does one of winning-the-war, and this conclusion is not weakened by the knowledge that the new minister was one of the leading figures in the colossal twelve million dollar paint merger of 1911, which represented the absorption of three of the larger paint concerns in the Dominion—a combination commonly referred to as the 'paint trust'."

Col. Ballantyne made no public statement when he was included in the ministry. Presumably he made no stipulation as to what the government policy is to be in regard to matters of domestic concern, but is willing to give his support to the views held by the majority of the members of the administration.

Western Men Coming

It is not generally believed that any of the provincial leaders of the west, either here at the moment or en route to the capital will enter the cabinet unless they reach some agreement with Sir Robert Borden as to policies to be adopted in the event of a union government being organized and returned to power. Premier A. L. Sifton and Hon. J. A. Calder are in the capital

at the time of writing. Premier Martin of Saskatchewan, premier Brewster of New Brunswick, Hon. A. B. Hudson of Manitoba (Winnipeg) and T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers, are on their way to Ottawa. Premier Sifton was geniality itself to the representative of The Guide, but he professed the most profound ignorance of any negotiation with Sir Robert Borden or of an approaching conference of western Liberals at the capital. That they intend to get together for some particular purpose is, however, quite apparent. Opinion is divided here as to what would happen in the event of the retirement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. While some think it would pave the way for a union government with party backing from both sides, others think it would have just the opposite effect and would make for a straight party fight.

Parliament Dissolved

Although parliament ceases to exist tomorrow and there will be no more M.P.s until after the election, the date of the contest at the polls has not yet been fixed. There is reason to believe that an effort will be made to have the voting take place just this side of Christmas, probably on Monday, December 17. If that is found to be impossible owing to the necessity of making new Dominion lists, the fight may be deferred until well towards the spring. There has been much talk of a January contest, but that would mean that the country would be in the heat of the contest in the holiday season. In order to avoid this the date is likely to be fixed in February or March rather than in January if a December election is found to be impracticable.

PATRIOTIC FUND

The regular quarterly meeting of the national executive of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was held at Ottawa on October 3. His Excellency the Governor-General presiding.

A discussion took place among the members as to the best methods to be adopted to secure revenue for the fund for the coming year, should the war last until the end of 1918. Although there was a wide divergency of opinion, the general tendency was for the continuation of the voluntary subscription, many of these expressing themselves as being opposed to discontinuing the voluntary system, which in the past has shown such magnificent results.

It was finally decided to leave the question in the hands of a special committee, composed of Sir Wm. Mulock, Sir Henry Egan, Lord Shaughnessy, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Cyrus A. Birge of Hamilton and Sir Herbert Ames, M.P.

This committee will study the question and will report back to the national executive for a further meeting to be held on October 26.

The estimated revenue required for 1918 will be \$12,000,000. The financial

statement submitted by the treasurer, E. L. Brittain, showed that up to the last day of September, a total of \$29,999,635.27 has been paid into the fund. Sir Robert Ames remarked that if the books had been kept open two days later the \$30,000,000 mark would have been passed.

Secretary P. H. Morris, reported that a satisfactory arrangement had been concluded with the American Red Cross whereby co-operation would be ensured with auxiliary branches of the Patriotic Fund throughout the United States. This would provide for adequate care and attention being given to those dependents of bread-winners who come from the United States to enlist in the Canadian Forces.

WHEAT MUST BE TAKEN

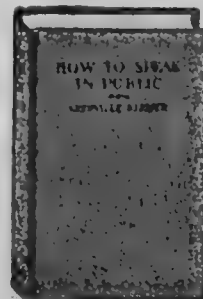
After a number of sessions of the grain trade, the following telegram was despatched to Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on October 5:

"At a meeting of grain dealers of Western Canada, held this day, it was resolved that, unless some definite assurance can be given that the wheat they have purchased, and will purchase, in the country can be disposed of at the prices fixed by the Board of Grain Supervisors, they will be obliged to discontinue the buying of wheat not later than Saturday, October 6. Some dealers have already stopped buying."

R. T. EVANS, Chairman.
F. O. FOWLER, Secretary."

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BY
GRENVILLE
KLEISER



The work of the organized farmers through their local associations in the three provinces during the past five years has developed a large number of good public speakers who are able to deal with important questions from the platform in a very able manner. One of the greatest needs in the organization today is for more young men to learn to express themselves before a gathering and to discuss the vital problems of the farmers in public. Many requests have come to The Guide for a book that will assist men and women to learn how to deliver public addresses. This book, by Kleiser, is the best one to be found on the subject.

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Great Speeches and How to Make Them	1.50
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Any one of the above will enlighten, instruct and educate the reader. In these busy days it is speech not silence, that is golden. You must not only be able to make good but you must let the other people know about it.

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The Farmers' Market

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	2	3	4	5	6	Holi- day	Week Ago	Year Ago
Oats—								
Oct. 68	68½	68½	67½	67	66½	66½	55½	
Dec. 67	67½	66½	66½	64½	63½	63½	53½	
Flax—								
Oct. 307½	307	306	307	303½	313	224		
Dec. 307½	302	298	297½	288½	310	221		

THE CASH TRADE

(Minneapolis, Oct. 4)

OATS—Good steady demand. No. 3 white closed at 57½ to 59½ cents; No. 4 white oats at 56½ to 59½ cents. Receipts today 97 cars, last year 112. Shipments today 116 cars, last year 68. Chicago receipts today 131 cars, last year 294.

RYE—Same as in oats, demand steady; both mills and shippers were in the market. No. 2 rye closed at \$1.86 to \$1.87. Receipts today 77 cars, last year 58. Shipments today 13 cars, last year 26. Chicago receipts today 14 cars.

BARLEY—Good malting was wanted, but the lower grades of malting and the feed grades were slow. Prices closed at \$1.14 to \$1.37. Receipts today 140 cars, last year 163. Shipments today 95 cars, last year 96. Chicago receipts today 41 cars.

FLAXSEED—Good demand. Crushers all appeared to want a little seed. No. 1 seed closed at \$3.18½ on spot and to arrive. Receipts today 3 cars, last year 37. Shipments today 1 car, last year none; linseed oil shipments totalled 255,057 lbs.; oil cake and meal shipments 612,320 lbs. Duluth receipts today 8 cars, last year 4. Winnipeg receipts today cars, last year 5.

GRADING OF SCREENINGS

At the present time the screenings at the interior terminal elevators and those at the head of the lakes are divided into three classes, A, B and C grades. The screenings at the first separation consist of the small or broken kernels of wheat, wild buckwheat, oats, barley, flax, chaff and weed seeds. These are further separated into three grades as mentioned, A or buckwheat screenings being composed of whole or broken wheat, buckwheat, flax, some oats and barley and a small percentage of the larger weed seed. The other grades consist of seeds composed of weed seeds, such as pig weed, mustard, etc.

It is the A or buckwheat screenings that is being recommended by the Dominion department of agriculture and others as suitable for feeding purposes. The following analysis of a sample as submitted has been supplied by the seed branch of the department of agriculture: Wheat, 47 per cent.; oats and barley, chiefly oats, 6.8 per cent.; flax, 1.42 per cent.; wild buckwheat, 36.52 per cent.; wild oats, 2.52 per cent.; wheat seeds, 2.18 per cent.; chaff, 3.56 per cent. The samples vary somewhat, some have shown as high as 55 per cent. wheat with a corresponding reduction in buckwheat.

THE U.S. BUCKWHEAT CROP

The Blodgett, Holmes Co., Janesville, Wis.—On Sept. 1 the promise of the growing buckwheat crop was 20,000,000 bushels, as compared with 12,000,000 last year and a ten year average crop of about 16,000,000.

But heavy killing frost this month in practically all buckwheat producing territory has resulted in such serious loss as to materially reduce the yield of milling grain.

Current reports from all territory now indicate a crop no more than equal to the ten year average and possibly much less.

This year the government's fixed price for wheat has established a certain standard of minimum value for all other flour cereals. Therefore, with the crop of buckwheat certainly no larger than will be required for normal domestic demands, the price can hardly be expected to be lower than its value as a substitute for wheat, while it may be considerably higher.

SHIPPED VIA PANAMA CANAL

Thirty-five car loads of Alberta wheat, comprising the first consignment of 100,000 bushels which will be shipped from Vancouver to Europe by way of the Panama Canal, have arrived in Vancouver. This will be the first bulk cargo of grain to be exported from this port for Europe.

There is no record of a bulk cargo of grain having been sent through the Panama Canal from any American or Canadian Pacific Coast port.

The Livestock Markets

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Oct. 3.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 9,444; calves, 517; sheep and lambs, 1,690; hogs, 2,232.

The run of cattle this week is heavy. Monday's run was the heaviest of the season and everything is meeting a ready sale at steady prices. A few top notch heavy steers brought as high as 12 cents, but the number bringing over 10 cents were small lots of extra quality and weight. Breedy stockers and feeders are in good demand at steady prices. Oxen and canners are wanted at steady prices.

The run continues light and quite sufficient for the demand with prices steady for light veals at \$9.00 and the heavier kind from one to two dollars lower. Pail fed stock calves are scarce and are selling from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per hundred.

The demand is good for both sheep and lambs. The lambs are worth from \$14.00 to \$15.50. Mutton sheep from \$10.00 to \$12.00. Breeding ewes are wanted at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$12.00.

CALGARY

Calgary, Oct. 3.—The most valuable steer that ever crossed the local scales sold this morning at a gross of \$209. This illustrious bovine weighed 1,900 pounds and sold for 11 cents per pound. He was shipped by a farmer named Gregory from Pincher Creek and was a Shorthorn.

Trading was uneven on the other butcher cattle, though there was no evidence of the weakness forecast yesterday. Some nice 1,350 pounders brought \$9.50, and anything showing the slightest resemblance to beef moved actively. The plainer sorts were somewhat slower, though medium stuff moved at \$8.25 to \$8.75. Twelve cars were unloaded and most of them were cleared. An inspection of receipts reveals the fact that the choice end of the season's run has already been marketed. In no season has the country been so thoroughly combed for beef, and export demand has been the main factor behind this movement. On the other hand there has been nothing sold that would cause any economic loss, as in the western states, where feed shortages and insistent demand for beef has caused heavy liquidation of bovine stock, females included.

There was no hog market this morning, though the sentiment is strong. Selects are quoted at \$17.25.

STOCK SHIPPED IN BOX CARS

Some Calgary commission men are complaining that they are forced to pay double freight on many consignments of livestock unloaded at Calgary yards. They say that box cars are being substituted for stock cars in a great many instances owing to the shortage of the latter, and as only half the number of cattle can be loaded in a box car, it takes two cars to transport what a single stock car would contain.

Where box cars are used in lieu of stock cars, a notation to that effect should be made on the way bill. If this is not done the cars come in straight billed, and the local rate must be paid on two cars instead of one.

Shippers should also get a rebate on lumber used to make doors for these box cars. The ordinary door cannot be used, and where the

shipper furnishes lumber to make another door, he should say so on his bill of lading so it can be collected.

WILL PAY FULL FREIGHT ON FEEDER SHIPMENTS

The livestock branch of the Dominion department of agriculture has announced the completion of very satisfactory arrangements with the railway companies with regard to the movement of feeder cattle and sheep. This matter has been under careful consideration for some time.

Since last fall it has been possible for livestock men in the West to ship feeder stock from central markets, such as Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, to points in the country at a reduction of 25 per cent. on the regular freight rates if application were made through the local secretary of the Grain Growers' Association. This privilege, however, did not exist for the East. Now, however, the railway companies have agreed to grant this reduction on shipments from central markets in the East to feeding points in the East and the Dominion department of agriculture will pay the remaining 75 per cent. of the freight in both East and West.

The Dominion livestock department has been anxious to get this rate operative between East and West and West and East. Sheep are wanted in the West for breeding, and cattle are wanted in the East for feeding purposes. After very careful consideration the railway companies did not feel that they could grant this privilege, but they are willing to grant settlers rate on livestock, which is a very low one, and to increase minimum of weight for cars of sheep coming West. The minister of agriculture has decided that his department will pay the whole of this freight on shipments of sheep West for feeding and breeding purposes, more especially with a view to the Western movement of ewe lambs.

Up to the present no announcement has been made as to what concessions will be granted in the movement of feeder cattle East.

On shipments of cattle going East, the department of agriculture will pay 50 per cent. of the freight, but in order to secure this, cattle must be shipped direct to feeding points and not to Eastern stockyards.

The car lot policy which has been operating in Western Canada for the past year will be continued. Under its conditions bona fide farmers or their agents desiring to obtain carloads of feeding and breeding cattle or sheep at the three Western stockyards will be entitled to collect from the department their reasonable personal and travelling expenses incurred in connection with the journey between their homes and the yards. Information regarding the details of this policy may be obtained from the representatives of the Dominion livestock branch at the stockyards in Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary.

The Dominion department will not only pay freight on approved sheep shipments West purchased by agents of the provincial departments of agriculture in the West if these should choose to buy lambs or sheep in the East, but will extend the same privilege of service and payment of freight to any private individual desiring to go East and purchase a car load of ewe lambs for shipment to Western Canada.

The provincial department of Manitoba has decided to send almost immediately its livestock commissioner to make purchases. The department has already received orders from farmers for over 2,000 sheep. Some of these will likely be purchased at Winnipeg, as a considerable number of breeding sheep are coming in to Winnipeg yards at the present time.

WOOL PRODUCTION

Preliminary estimates made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates indicate that the production of raw wool this year in the United States is about 245,573,000 pounds, which is 683,000 pounds more than the estimated production in 1916. These estimates do not include pulled wool, which amounted to about 43,600,000 pounds last year. The above estimates are subject to revision toward the close of the year. The average price of wool to producers on Aug. 15 was about 54.8 cents per pound, compared with 29 cents on Aug. 15, 1916.

Country Produce	Winnipeg Oct. 1	Year ago	Calgary Sept. 15
Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 dairy	38c	32c	36c-37c
Eggs (per doz.)			
New laid	38c	35c	43c
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	65c	50c	.....
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream per lb. fat	50c	40c	.....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	44c	36c-34c	.....
Live Poultry			
Fowl (Yearlings)	16c	15c	13c-14c
Chickens	18c	18c	16c-18c
Ducks	15c	16c	16c
Turkeys	21c	.....	.....
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Timothy	.....	\$15	.....
No. 1 Midland	.....	\$14-\$20	.....
No. 1 Upland	.....	\$12	.....

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Oct. 3	Year ago	Toronto Oct. 3	Calgary Oct. 2	Chicago Sept. 27	St. Paul Oct. 3
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c
Choice steers	9.50-10.00	6.60-6.85	11.00-12.25	15.75-17.90	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00
Best butcher steers	8.25-9.00	6.25-6.50	10.25-11.00	9.00-10.50	8.00-12.00	8.00-10.00
Fair to good butcher steers	7.50-8.25	5.25-5.75	8.25-10.00	8.00-9.00	9.00-12.00	8.00-10.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.50-8.25	5.25-5.75	8.00-8.50	7.25-8.00	9.25-11.00	8.00-8.00
Medium to good cows	7.00-7.50	4.50-5.00	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.25	7.00-9.25	7.00-7.50
Common cows	6.00-7.00	4.00-4.50	6.25-7.00	5.50-6.50	6.00-7.00	5.25-7.00
Canners	4.50-5.00	3.00-3.75	5.00-6.00	3.00-5.00	5.00-5.75	4.25-5.25
Good to choice heifers	7.50-9.00	5.75-6.25	8.00-9.00	7.25-8.00	9.50-15.00	7.00-8.50
Fair to good heifers	6.50-7.50	5.00-5.50	7.00-8.00	6.25-7.00	6.50-9.50	6.00-7.00
Best oxen	6.50-8.00	5.50-5.00	6.00-8.00	6.00-8.00	.....	.....
Best butcher bulls	6.50-7.00	5.25-5.75	8.00-9.25	6.00-6.50	8.50-11.00	6.50-7.00
Common to bologna bulls	4.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	6.25-7.25	5.00-5.75	6.50-7.60	6.00-6.50
Fair to good feeder steers	7.00-8.50	5.00-5.85	8.00-9.25	7.50-7.75	8.00-9.50	7.75-8.50
Fair to good stocker steers	5.00-6.50	5.00-5.85	7.00-8.25	6.75-7.25	7.25-9.00	6.50-7.75
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$85	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90	.....	.....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75	.....	.....
Hogs						
Choice hogs, weighed off cars	17.50	10.00	19.00-19.25	\$17.00	18.50-18.90	18.00-18.75
Light hogs	15.00	10.00	.....	.....	18.25-18.75	.....
Heavy hogs	11.50-12.50	\$9.00	.....	.....	16.25-16.75	.....
Stags	10.00-11.00	\$6.00	.....	.....	17.75-18.60	.....
Sheep and Lambs						
Ch e lambs	9.00-14.50	9.00-9.75	15.00-15.75	12.00-13.00	13.00-17.90	12.25-16.25
Best killing sheep	7.00-10.00	7.00-8.25	11.00-12.00	11.00-11.50	11.50-12.00	9.00-10.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from October 6 to October 6 inclusive

Cash Prices for Wheat and Flour																				
Date	WHEAT										OATS					BARLEY			FLAX	
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Tf-1	Tf-2	Tf-3	2CW	3CW	EX1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	3CW	4CW	Feed	1NW	2CW
Oct. 2	221	218	215	209	194	185	175	215	212	207	68½	65	65	64	63	121	117	110	310½	304½
3	221	218	215	209	194	183	173	215	212	207	68½	65½	65½	64½	63½	122	118	111	310	304
4	221	218	215	207	194	185	175	215	212	207	68½	65½	65½	64½	63½	123	119	112	309	303
5	221	218	215	207	194	185	175	215	212	207	67½	65½	64½	63½	62½	122	118	111	310	304
6	221	218	215	209	194	185	175	215	212	207	67	64	64	63	62½	122	118	111	306½	300½
7	THANKSGIVING DAY										HOLIDAY									
Week ago	221	218	215	209	194	185	175	215	212	207	66½	64½	64½	63½	62½	123	119	112	316	310
Year ago	169½	167½	160½	151½	148½	135½	111½	..	..	...	55½	54½	54½	54½	54	96	91	80	224	221

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, October 4, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.21	Prices set
2 Nor. wheat	2.18	Prices set
No. 3 wheat	2.15	Prices set
3 white oats	.65½	\$0.57½-\$0.59½
Barley	1.13-1.23	1.14 - 1.37
Flax, No. 1	3.09	3.18½

Wheat futures are dropped.

SASKATCHEWAN POTATO CROP

Regina, Sask., Oct. 1.—Saskatchewan will have over 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes this year, according to the estimate of the department of agriculture, which places the acreage under crop as 49,244 and the average crop at 102.4 bushels per acre.

TO STANDARDIZE POTATO GRADES

Washington, Sept. 18.—Two standard grades for potatoes are recommended by the U.S.A. food administrator and the department of agriculture. The necessity for their adoption is emphasized in a department statement today because of the prospect of a large crop, the food supply situation, overtaxed transportation facilities and the ruling that federal reserve banks may make loans against potatoes properly stored in approved warehouses. In the first grade the minimum diameter of the round variety is fixed at one and seven-eighths inches, and of the long variety, one and three-fourths inches. The minimum diameter of the second grade is one and a half inches.

BABY BEEF COMPETITION

The first baby beef competition for boys and girls at the Calgary Winter Fair will be staged this year during the fair, December 11-14. Over \$1,700 in cash and trophies will be offered for this big competition, particulars of which are here given.

Baby Beef Competition Rules

- 1.—Open to boys or girls, residents of Canada, over nine years of age and under 17 years of age, and for pure bred or grade steers or heifers calving in 1916.
- 2.—Competitor must have fed, cared for and fitted his entry between November 1, 1917, and the date of the fair; and must personally exhibit the animal in the show ring when judged or paraded. It is expected this competition will be held at each succeeding Alberta Winter Fair, when longer notice can be given and the exhibitor will be required to feed his entry at least four months.
- 3.—One or more entries may be made from one family or farm by different boys or girls eligible, but only one entry may be made in each class by the same person.
- 4.—In making entry, the name, address and date of birth of competitor must be furnished, the age of the animal, date of birth, name and number of sire and breed, if known.
- 5.—Parents, guardians or employers must certify that the applicant is eligible as to age and has complied with the conditions of the competition. No entry will be accepted unless this certificate accompanies it.
- 6.—The Alberta Winter Fair committee reserve the right to decide any point not covered by the rules.

List of Prizes for Competition

No entry fee. Entries for classes K and L close on December 1, 1917. All competitors entered in classes K and L may compete if eligible in classes A to G without entry. Exhibitors in the Baby Beef Competition may also compete for the regular Winter Fair prizes where eligible and for which regular entry must be made.

Class A.—Animals entered by girls. 1st prize, gold wrist watch, presented by Miss E. Cora Hind, agricultural and commercial editor, Manitoba Free Press, Winnipeg; 2nd prize, gold medal, presented by Mrs. E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

Class B.—Animals bred in Alberta sired by registered Aberdeen Angus bulls. 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. Presented by the Alberta Aberdeen Angus Association.

Class C.—Animals sired by registered Aberdeen Angus bulls. 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. Presented by the Alberta Hereford Association.

Class D.—Animals bred in Alberta sired by registered Hereford bulls. 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. Presented by the Alberta Hereford Association.

Class E.—Animals sired by registered Hereford bulls. 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. Presented by the Alberta Hereford Association.

Class F.—Animals bred in Alberta sired by registered Shorthorn bulls. 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. Donated by Chas. G. Beeching, Nanton, and Messrs. Yule and Bowes, Carstairs.

Class G.—Animals sired by registered Shorthorn bulls. 1st, \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$5. Donated by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association.

Class K.—Baby Beef Competition for steers calving in 1916. 1st prize, \$100 and gold medal; 2nd, \$80 and silver medal; 3rd, \$60; 4th, \$50; 5th, \$45; 6th, \$40; 7th, \$35; 8th, \$35; 9th, \$35; 10th, \$25. See extra special for added money.

Class L.—Baby Beef Competition for heifers calving in 1916. 1st prize, \$100 and gold medal; 2nd, \$80 and silver medal; 3rd, \$60; 4th, \$50; 5th, \$45; 6th, \$40; 7th, \$35; 8th, \$35; 9th, \$35; 10th, \$25. See extra special for added money.

Extra Special Prizes

\$200 more added to the grand prizes for the largest class. Messrs. P. Burns & Co., Calgary, have donated \$200 in cash to make this event a success. This will be an added prize for either class K or L, whichever class has the largest number of entries actually shown, and will be paid as follows: \$10 to each prize already offered in that class and \$25 for 11th prize, \$25 for 12th, \$25 for 13th and \$25 for 14th prize.

Each boy or girl should try and get others to enter so their class will be the largest and qualify for the added prizes.

Class M.—Best steer or heifer shown in the Baby Beef Competition. Grand challenge shield, value \$250, offered by D. E. Black & Co., jewellers, Calgary. This shield is to be held by the winner one year and then returned to the secretary. The secretary reserves the right to determine how the shield will be permanently awarded should this

Sample Market at Fort William

Our Reasons for asking for your Business :

This exchange has, at considerable expense, supplied sample tables to carry on sample market trading. These tables are leased from the Exchange by reputable firms whose sole interest is your interest.

Samples for the sample tables are taken by the Official Grain Samplers and are exact duplicates of the samples taken by that Department for the grading of your grain.

Since the 1st of August, 47 certificates of membership have been issued, 26 of which were issued to active grain buyers.

Samples Received

The advertising campaign being carried on by this Exchange did not commence until the middle of September, since which time approximately 200 samples of grain have been received for sample market trading. This indicates that the farmers of the Canadian Northwest are taking a lively interest in this method of trading.

We desire to reiterate one or two important points:

- 1—By taking advantage of this new method of disposing of your grain it Does Not Cost You Anything more than formerly.
- 2—Ship your grain in the usual way; mark your shipping bill Sample Trading and instruct your agent to get a bid from firms here before disposing of your grain.
- 3—If you cannot receive more for your grain on sample market tables than under the inspection system, you will still have the right to sell on inspection.

Further information cheerfully given. We solicit correspondence, as it is our desire to co-operate with the farmers to the end that they will get full value for their grain. Address:—

The Secretary,

**Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange
Fort William, Ont.**

competition be discontinued at any time in the future.

If you are interested send to the secretary for an entry form, also for a copy of the winter fair prize list, which will be ready soon and which will contain prizes for cattle, sheep, swine and poultry.

Animals should be shipped prepaid to Calgary and will be entitled to free return when certificate showing that they have been exhibited has been obtained from the secretary.

There will also be held during the show an auction sale of pure bred and grade beef females under the auspices of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, and an auction sale of horses, pure bred males and pure bred and grade females, by the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association.

Every boy and girl should get in on this who has an animal he or she thinks could win something. Write about it now to the secretary, E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

Poultry Conditions on the Farm

Continued from Page 32

them in a very short time. Care must be taken, however, to keep them comfortably warm, clean, contented and quiet. Better gains will be made if the birds are treated with a good insect powder before being couped.

For pen fattening birds of the same size and color should be shut up together. Do not mix old with young or fowls with ducks or geese. The pen should be cleaned frequently and fresh straw spread over the floor. It should be well ventilated. To insure this provide about three square feet of cotton covered window for each five birds in the pen. A coarse sacking may be hung over the window to darken the room between feeding. Provide six to seven inches of roost for each bird and enough feed trough so that all can eat at the same time without crowding.

Crate Fattening

For crate fattening, twelve to eighteen birds may be confined in a slatted coop about six feet long, eighteen inches wide and eighteen high. Such a crate is slatted lengthwise on the bottom, back and top and up and down on the front, the front slats being placed two inches apart, so the birds can put their heads through to eat out of the trough placed in front on iron bars.

Birds to be fattened should be starved for twenty-four hours and then feeding begun on a ration of two parts of oat middlings, one part of cornmeal and one part of low grade flour. Mix one ounce of this mash for each bird with sufficient buttermilk or some skim milk to make it the consistency of a pancake batter. Feed this quantity to each bird the first two meals and then increase the mash at the rate of one ounce for every four birds at each meal until they are on full ration, which will be about twenty to thirty ounces of mash a meal for every twelve birds. Feed at morning and at night as nearly at regular intervals as possible. Give them grit in the trough once a week. Be careful not to overfeed, but just keep them so they will eat up all they get. Never leave any feed in front of them more than twenty minutes. No drinking water will be required unless the birds are fattened during hot weather. The birds should be fat in about three weeks depending largely upon the condition which they were in when they went into the crate. Usually the largest gains are made during the second week of the fattening period.

The proper method of killing poultry is well described in various bulletins published by the Agricultural Colleges at Winnipeg or Saskatoon. This may either be done by simply dislocating the neck or by bleeding and sticking. After the birds have been killed they should be dry plucked at once so they are clean before the carcass is beginning to cool. Leave about an inch and a half to two inches of feathers on the neck. Do not pluck the small feathers from the last joint in the wing to the tip, also leave about an inch around the hock. Wash the heads and feet before placing them on the shaper. Put the birds on the shaping board and allow them to cool and come into a nice blocky shape. After they are properly cooled and shaped they can be immediately packed in suitable cases and shipped wherever the market pays the best prices.

Other Suitable Feeds

A suitable mash can also be made of two parts of finely ground oats with the hulls sifted out, one part of finely ground barley and one part of ground, cracked or broken wheat. Good wheat is too expensive and it is not desirable that it should be fed to poultry. There are few feeds better than wild buckwheat if this is available. There is no

doubt such could be obtained from the screenings that might be saved on many farms and it makes a splendid feed for either fattening poultry, for laying stock or for wintering any kind of birds.

Ducks and geese are usually pen fattened. Ducks require to do their best, a rich mash of mixed ground grain with about fifteen to twenty per cent. of some kind of meat scrap added. Geese should be given mangels or turnips with a mash composed of equal parts of ground low grade wheat and ground oats with the hulls removed. Both ducks and geese require lots of drinking water which should be near the feeding troughs.

Turkeys should not be penned during the autumn months as they usually worry and lose weight. If possible give them free range with a feed night and morning of a mash similar to that described for chickens with a light feed of grain scattered on grass or stubble at noon. Provide turkeys with dry airy roosting quarters away from other poultry and give them plenty of clean water to drink.

CHALLENGES McLEOD-TELLIER FINDING

On the resumption of the Galt commission on October 3, Hugh Phillips, K.C., read to Commissioner Galt a written statement in which he replied to charges made in the McLeod-Tellier report that he had treated Hon. Robert Rogers with unfairness.

"I have examined the sessional papers relating to the McLeod-Tellier report," said Mr. Phillips, "and I find that the said commissioners made their report without having before them any of the following documents, all of which were placed before this commission and constantly referred to, viz.:

"No plans were copied; no specifications were before the said commission; no inspectors' reports on the various buildings, being daily reports and aggregating 1,500 reports, were before the commission; no plan receipt books were before the commission; none of the contractors' applications for payment were before the commission; the map exhibiting the location of the lands and their relative positions was not before the commission; none of the various documents of title certified by the land office in Winnipeg were before the commission; Hooper's diary, Exhibit 46, was not before the commission; the various order books relating to the different extras were not before the commission; all of the above being referred to merely by exhibit number."

The statement went on to declare that no person could intelligently apply the evidence without examining the plans and other documents mentioned.

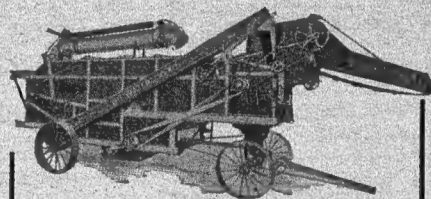
NOT FOUND IN UNIVERSITIES

What is philosophy?

A seeking of the truth.

But suppose uncomfortable truths should be discovered?

They are called lies and the philosopher gets no pay.



WATERLOO BOY 24-26 SEPARATOR

Gets all the grain—gets it easily and quickly

Feeder—Strongly constructed with angle steel frame.

Cylinder—16 bars, 2 1/2 in. shaft.

Check Plate—Immediately behind cylinder insures the thorough separation at this point.

Grate—46 in. grate surface, extending high up behind the cylinder.

Straw Decks—Built in two sections; has four different motions.

Let us send you Descriptive Folder Sold on Very Liberal Terms. Good Discount for Cash

**Waterloo Boy Kerosene Tractor
of Canada Limited
WINNIPEG**

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SHEEP OR CATTLE. imp. Belgian stallion, 1,950 lbs., good stock getter. W. I. Davis, Dundurn, Sask. 40-2

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DUROC-JERSEYS—LATE AUGUST AND early September pigs for sale, from prize winning stock. Price, one, twelve dollars; more than one, ten dollars each. At six weeks old. Thos. MacNutt, Saltoosie, Sask. 40-2

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WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE, Aldrich strain, \$2.00 each. R. G. Martin, Eden, Man. 38-5

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OUR NEW PRICE LIST, DATED JULY, 1917, covering illustrated catalog, is now ready. It will pay you to get our prices on mixed cars of lumber, shingles, doors, windows, etc. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 35tf

CORDWOOD AND POLES IN CARLOAD LOTS. Write for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

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FOR SALE—HART-PARR 30-60 ENGINE, John Deere eight furrow plow and 32 in. White separator. Used three seasons. Can see outfit working near Fannystelle. Geo. Hetzel, Fannystelle, Man.

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST- ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

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FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

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THOS. B. YOUNG,
September 25, 1917. West Summerland, B.C.

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The Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG, Man.



FREE

Hallam's Trappers' Guide—26 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.
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Write to-day for above.
Address, using number given below.

Ship your RAW FURS
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Canadian coal for Canadian farmers equal to the best American Steam Coal. Semi-Anthracite. Smokeless. Sparkless. Low Ash, 14491 B.T.U's. Ask your dealer or write us for descriptive circular.

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SEEDS
WE ARE OPEN TO BUY—Brome Grass, Western Rye and Timothy, Alfalfa, Red and Alsike Clover, Spring Rye, Buckwheat and Peas. Send samples. Our Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley, New Five-Grained Breed of Oats are splendid. SEND FOR 1918 CATALOG.
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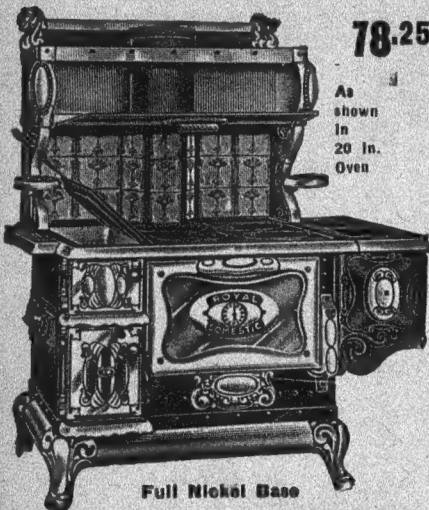
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As shown
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Full Nickel Base

Full tile high closet. Beautifully nickel-plated. Extra large oven. Burns wood or coal. Heavy steel body. Asbestos lined. Larger copper reservoir. You will find this range all and more than we state. It is built to last a lifetime; will bake perfectly; is economical in consumption of fuel and is worth fully \$25.00 more than we ask. When you order the Royal Domestic you get the best. 20 inch oven. Six 9 inch lids. Complete with high closet and reservoir. Price ... **78.25**

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Solid
Oak
Frame

9.90

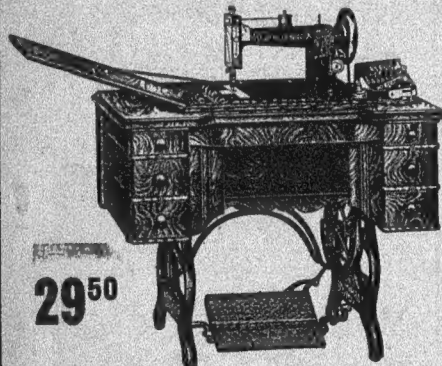


9.90

It's a dandy. Full Spring Seat, covered in Brown Spanish Imitation Leather. Neat fancy designed back, with side wings. Entire frame is made of solid oak, finished a dull fumed; is neatly carved. Very strong and durable and easily worth \$12.00. No. 16584. Fumed Finish. Price ... **9.90**

This 20 Year Guaranteed Machine

SOLID OAK CABINET



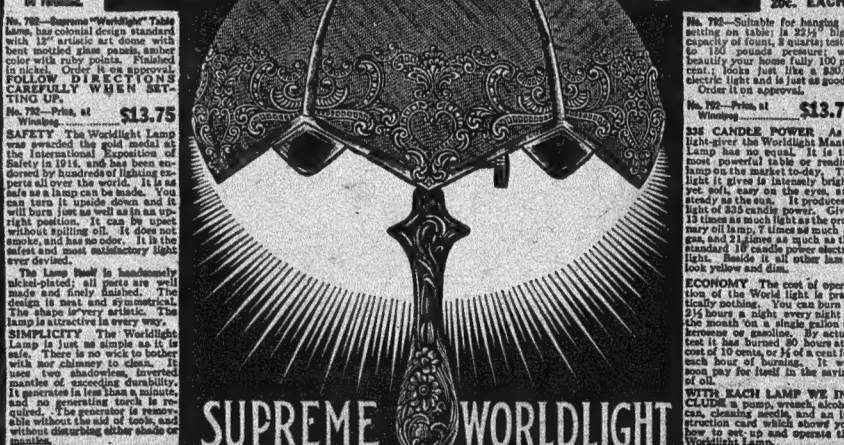
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Case is made of solid oak. Has six drawers, automatic locking. Has a good heavy steel stand. and the head is equal to what you will find on any \$40.00 machine. We guarantee it to do all the work you desire—sew the finest silk or the coarsest and heaviest cloth. Order it on our 90 day approval plan. Full set of Attachments Given Free with Machine. We will ship this machine C.O.D. when \$5.00 accompanies order, balance payable to agent after inspection. Can we be fairer? Order from this ad. **29.50**

The Worldlight

335 CANDLE POWER GASOLINE & KEROSENE MANTLE LAMPS

BURNS 8 HOURS FOR 1 CENT



\$13.75

\$13.75

We ship this to you on trial. If not satisfactory, return it in ten days, and your money and all charges will be refunded.

No. 792—Superior "Worldlight" Table Lamp. Has colonial design standard with 12" artistic art dome with bent mottled glass panels. Amber color with ruby points. Finished in nickel. Order it on approval. FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY WHEN SETTING UP.

No. 792—Price, at Winnipeg, **\$13.75**

SAFETY. The Worldlight Lamp was awarded the gold medal at the International Exposition of Safety in 1916, and has been endorsed by hundreds of lighting experts all over the world. It is as safe as a lamp can be made. You can turn it upside down and it will burn just as well as in an upright position. It can be upset without spilling oil. It does not smoke, and has no odor. It is the safest and most satisfactory light ever devised.

The Lamp itself is handsomely nickel-plated; all parts are well made and fully finished. The design is neat and symmetrical. The shape is very artistic. The lamp is attractive in every way.

SIMPLICITY. The Worldlight Lamp is just as simple as it is safe. There is no work to bother with nor chimney to clean, no wick, two shades, covered mantle of exceeding durability. It operates in less than a minute, and no generating touch is required. The generator is removable without the aid of tools, and without disturbing either shade or mantle.

No. 792—Suitable for hanging or setting on table; is 22 1/2" high. Capacity of font, 8 quarts; tested to 150 pounds pressure, will beautify your home fully 100 per cent.; looks just like a \$30.00 electric light and is just as good. Order it on approval.

No. 792—Price, at Winnipeg, **\$13.75**

335 CANDLE POWER. As a light-giver the Worldlight Mantle Lamp has no equal. It is the most powerful table or reading lamp on the market to-day. The light it gives is intensely bright, yet soft, easy on the eye, and steady as the sun. It produces a light of 335 candle power. Gives 15 times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp, 7 times as much as gas, and 21 times as much as the standard 18 candle power electric light. Besides it all other lamps look yellow and dim.

ECONOMY. The cost of operation of the Worldlight is practically nothing. You can burn it 8 1/2 hours a night every night in the month on a single gallon of kerosene or gasoline. By actual test it has burned 80 hours at a cost of 10 cents, or 1/4 of a cent for each hour of burning. It will soon pay for itself in the saving of oil.

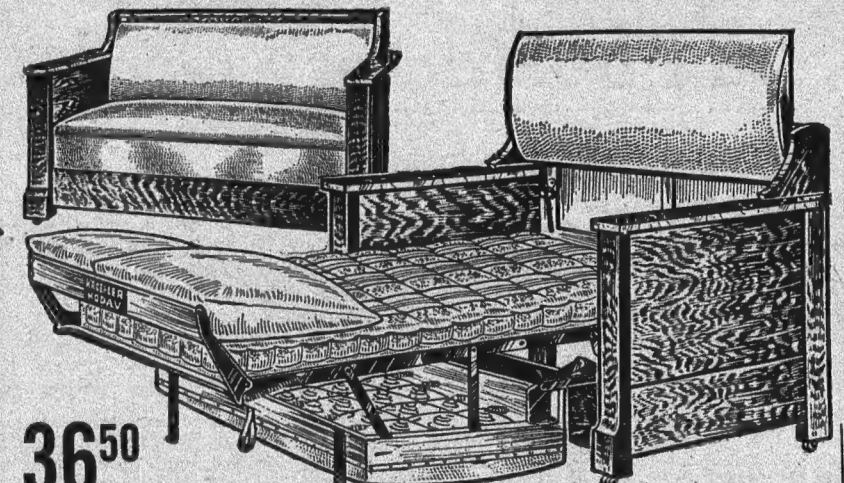
OTHER LAMP WE INCLUDE. A pump, wrench, alcohol can, cleaning needle, and an instruction card which shows you how to set up and operate the Worldlight Lamp.



THE FARMERS SUPPLY CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG, CANADA

Davenport and Davenettes

Makes one room do the work of two. Large selection in Catalog.



Black imitation covering, golden frame. Full spring seat, with guaranteed steel bed spring. Massive solid oak frame, any finish.

It's what you will acknowledge to be the greatest Davenport bargain ever offered by anyone. Notice the heavy frame—SOLID OAK, the deep plain seat, well filled back. Take note of our guaranteed steel spring construction. The filling is the best grade of tow and cotton and all workmanship is the best possible. Small sketch shows you how this Davenport will look when closed. Frame is made of solid oak, fumed or golden finish, and covered in imitation or moroccoline leather, black or spanish.

No. 775—Fumed Finish **38.50** No. 776—Golden Finish **36.50**

Price

Renowned Improved Domestic Jewel Range



Burns
Wood or
Coal.
Full
Asbestos
Lined.
Fully
Guaranteed

14" Oven 36.00

18 in. Oven, Six 9 in. Lids, Complete with High Closet and Reservoir ... **39.00**

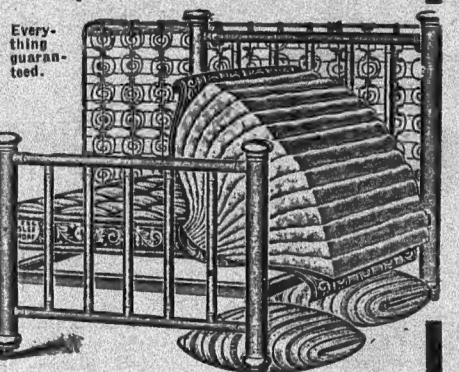
Extra large oven, bakes to perfection. Body is made of Wellsville polished steel and the nickel-plated parts are high silver nickel. Has four or six lids, high closet, long front damper, pouch feed and is full asbestos lined. A range to last a lifetime. Order No. 9018. ... **39.00**



Has been successfully sold for the past 19 years and nearly one million machines in use is the best argument for its reliability and real merit.

Machine has two semicircular rub-boards which oscillate in opposite directions by turning the fly wheel one way. The action thus afforded is similar in effect to the rubbing and squeezing action of washing on the washboard. Will wash the most delicate and filmy garments with absolutely no wear or injury. Sold on 30 Day Trial, F.O.B. Winnipeg. ... **14.75**

Complete Brass Bed Outfit



Bed stands 54 inches at head end and 34 inches at foot end, has 2 inch posts and 1 inch fillers, with 1 in. top and bottom rods. Spring is our 20 year guarantee tempered coil springs, with 120 springs. Mattress is our big value layer felt, not stuffed. Included in set is a pair of our high-grade feather pillows. Every piece fully guaranteed. You can purchase the set complete or each piece separate. Set No. 1, No. 12, No. 11, No. 3. Brass Bed, Spring, Mattress, and Pillows ... **31.00**

No. 1 No. 12 Coll No. 11 No. 3
Brass Bed Spring Felt Mattress Pair Pillows
All sizes
\$12.75 \$5.90 \$10.75 \$2.25

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